

SHIN NIHONGO NO KISO II



ENGLISH

新日本語の基礎Ⅱ 分冊 英語訳



Lesson 26

1. Construction of ~n desu

V	} plain form	} + 'n desu
A		
Na	} plain form	
N		

~n desu is used with verbs, i-adjectives, na-adjectives and nouns. This form is constructed by attaching ~n desu to the plain form of verbs, i-adjectives, na-adjectives and nouns. It is important to note, however, that ~na'n desu is used with the present affirmative form of na-adjectives and nouns instead of ~n desu. Check its usage with the chart above and Lesson 26, Renshū A-1, in the main textbook.

Note: The plain style of ~n desu is ~n da and is used mainly by men.

2. Meaning and usage of ~n desu

2-1 ~n desu

- 1) ~n desu is used when the speaker explains to the listener the reason for his own words and/or deeds or adds reasons to his answer.

- (1) Watashi wa kinō kaisha o yasumimashita. (speaker's statement)

I took a day off from the company yesterday.

Netsu ga atta'n desu.

I had a fever.

- (2) A: Ashita pātī ni ikimasu ka. (the other person's statement)

Are you going to the party tomorrow?

B: Iie, ikimasen. Tsugō ga warui'n desu.

No, I am not. I have another engagement.

In example (1), the speaker explains the reason why he did not go to work, that is, ~n desu explains the reason for what has been stated in the preceding sentence. In example (2), the reason for not going to the party is given following the statement to that effect.

- 2) In addition to the above usage for giving reasons, ~n desu is also used for explaining a current situation; i.e., what is happening at the time of talking.

- (3) Ima kara dekakeru'n desu.

I am going out now.

In (3) the speaker is explaining his present situation.

3) It is also used when emphasizing the meaning of a sentence.

(4) *Kono ringo wa hontō ni oishii'n desu yo.*

Believe me, this apple is really good.

Note: The usage in 3) is not covered by the main textbook.

2-2 ~n desu ka

1) An interrogative sentence in the form of ~n desu ka is used when the speaker is asking for an explanation of what he has seen or heard.

(5) *Nihon-go ga jōzu desu ne. Donokurai benkyō-shita'n desu ka.*

You speak Japanese well. How long have you studied it?

The meaning of (5) is substantially the same as *Donokurai benkyō-shimashita ka*. . . . *benkyō-shimashita ka* simply asks for the duration of study without including any feeling on the speaker's side, while . . . *benkyō-shita'n desu ka* indicates that the speaker is showing a strong interest in the past of the person who has been heard speaking good Japanese.

2) (6) (Having noticed B's lack of appetite)

A: *Kyō wa amari tabemasen ne. Dō shita'n desu ka.*

You're not eating much today. What's the matter?

B: *Onaka ga itai'n desu.*

I have a stomachache.

~n desu ka is often used in an interrogative sentence asking for the reason why, *dōshite*, or in an interrogative sentence asking for an explanation of what has happened, *dō shita*.

A sentence with ~n desu ka often contains the speaker's feeling of surprise or suspicion (doubt). Be extra careful with this usage as inappropriate use of this expression could upset the listener.

2-3 ~n desu ga

(7) *Sentakuki ga ugokanai'n desu ga, chotto mite kudasaimasen ka.*

The washing machine isn't working; will you please take a look at it?

(8) *Tokai o kaitai'n desu ga, doko de kattara ii desu ka.*

I want to buy a watch; where do you suggest I buy one?

(9) *Anō, o-furo no tsukai-kata ga yoku wakaranai'n desu ga . . .*

Well, I'm not quite sure how to use the bath . . .

~n desu ga serves to draw the listener into the topic which the speaker is talking about. The phrase is followed by a request, an invitation, or an expression asking for permission. *ga* in this phrase is used lightly to connect the sentences and indicates a sense of hesitation or reservation.

As in example (9), a clause following *~n desu ga* is often omitted when the situation is evident to both the speaker and the listener.

2-4 When *~n desu* is not used

As in the examples below, *~n desu* is not used when the speaker is simply stating a fact.

- (10) *Watashi wa Indo no Rao desu.* (× ... *Rao na'n desu*)

I am Rao from India.

- (11) *Ima 9-ji 15-fun desu.* (× ... *15-fun na'n desu*)

It is 15 minutes past 9.

Example (12) below simply states a fact in the past tense, while example (13) with *~n desu* implies some unexpressed meaning such as "therefore, I was not able to go to the party with you" or "therefore, I am very tired now."

- (12) *Kinō wa totemo isogashikatta desu.*

I was very busy yesterday.

- (13) *Kinō wa totemo isogashikatta'n desu.*

I was very busy yesterday.

3. *~te kudasaimasen ka* Will you please do ~?

This is one of the expressions for making requests. As it is in the form of asking for the other party's agreement, this expression is more polite than *~te kudasai*, which was discussed in Lesson 14.

- (14) *Sōjiki no tsukai-kata o oshiete kudasaimasen ka.*

Will you please tell me how to use the vacuum cleaner?

4. *Interrogative (+ particle) + ~tara ii desu ka* What/When/Where/Which/How should one do?

- (15) *Doko de tokei o kattara ii desu ka.*

Where do you suggest I buy a watch?

- (16) *Jikan ni maniawanai toki, dō shitara ii desu ka. (Kaiwa)*

If I cannot make it in time, what shall I do?

~tara ii desu ka is an expression to ask for advice or instruction from the listener about what the speaker should do or had better do. In example (15), the speaker wants to buy a watch, but does not know where to go to buy one. The speaker, therefore, is asking the listener to recommend him a good shop for watches.

Lesson 27

1. Expressions of potential and ability

1-1 Ability is expressed in the following ways:

1) N + ga dekimasu (Lesson 18)

(1) Watashi wa unten ga dekimasu.

I can drive.

2) Dict. form + koto ga dekimasu (Lesson 18)

(2) Watashi wa oyogu koto ga dekimasu.

I can swim.

3) Potential verb (Lesson 27)

(3) Watashi wa oyogemasu.

I can swim.

Examples (2) and (3) have exactly the same meaning; however, (2) can be a little more formal than (3).

1-2 How to construct a potential verb (13 main textbook, Lesson 27, Renshū A-1)

		Potential verb	
		Polite form	Plain form
I	kakimasu hanashimasu machimasu	kakemasu hanasemasu matemasu	kakeru hanaseru materu
II	tabemasu okimasu	taberaremasu okiraremasu	taberareru okirareru
III	kimasu shimasu	koraremasu * dekimasu	korareru * dekiru

Note 1: Potential verbs conjugate into the dictionary form, nai-form, te-form, etc., as Group II verbs.

e.g. kakemasu, kakeru, kakenai, kakete

Note 2: *wakaru* expresses ability by itself; there is no such expression as *wakareru*.

1-3 Sentences with a potential verb

A potential verb does not describe an act but the ability to do an act. The object of a transitive verb is indicated with the particle *o*, while in a sentence with a potential verb, the object is normally shown with *ga*.

Watashi wa Nihon-go o hanashimasu. *I speak Japanese.*

(4) Watashi wa Nihon-go ga hanasemasu. *I can speak Japanese.*
 ↓ V.t.
 potential V

Note that particles other than \mathbf{o} do not change.

(5) Hitori de byōin e ikemasu ka.

Can you go to the hospital by yourself?

(6) Tanaka-san ni aemasendeshita.

I was not able to meet with Mr. Tanaka. to

1-4 Functions of a potential verb

As with “dict. form + **koto ga dekimasu**,” a potential verb has two different functions: 1) to describe a person’s ability, and 2) to describe the possibility of doing an act under certain circumstances.

1) Ability

(7) Narong-san wa kanji ga yomemasu.

Mr. Narong can read kanji.

2) Possibility

(8) Ano ginkō de doru ga kaeraremasu.

You can change dollars at that bank.

2. wa for expressing contrast

2-1 In this lesson, we will learn the usage of *wa* for making contrasts.

(9) Kyō wa ikimasen ga, ashita wa ikimasu.

I am not going today, but I will go tomorrow.

(10) Tanaka-san wa ikimasu ga, watashi wa ikimasen.

Mr. Tanaka is going, but I am not going.

In example (9), *wa* is used to contrast *kyō* with *ashita*, while in example (10), it is used to contrast **Tanaka-san** with **watashi**.

2-2 (11) O-sake o nomimasu. Tabako o suimasen.

I drink alcohol. I don't smoke.

(11') O-sake wa nomimasu ga, tabako wa suimasen.

I drink alcohol, but I don't smoke.

(12) Hiragana ga kakemasu. Katakana ga kakemasen.

I can write hiragana. I cannot write katakana.

(12') Hiragana wa kakemasu ga, katakana wa kakemasen.

I can write hiragana, but I cannot write katakana.

When you convert (11) and (12) into sentences expressing contrast, you will get (11') and (12'). The particle wa cannot be used together with o or with ga. Particles other than o and ga are followed by wa.

(13) Shinjuku e wa ikimasu ga, Ginza e wa ikimasen.

I go to Shinjuku, but I don't go to Ginza.

(14) Ginkō de wa okane ga kaeraremasu ga, uketsuke de wa kaeraremasen.

You can change money at a bank, but you cannot change money at the reception desk.

(15) Terebi wa robii ni wa arimasu ga, heya ni wa arimasen.

There is a TV set in the lobby, but there aren't any in the rooms.

2-3 Next, please look at example (16). Here the object of contrast is not explicitly mentioned, yet it is implied that the speaker is contrasting his inability with computers with another type of machine he can use, e.g., a word processor.

(16) Watashi wa konpyūtā wa tsukaemasen.

I cannot use a computer.

3. **mada ... masen** not...yet

(17) A: Hiragana ga kakemasu ka. Can you write hiragana?

B: Iie, mada kakemasen. No, I cannot write it yet.

You learned **mada desu** (not yet) in Lesson 7. This can be expressed with the negative form of a verb which does not include a person's will such as a potential verb (☞ Lesson 31, p. 21, 7).

4. **- shika ... masen** cannot do anything other than ~

4-1 **shika** is followed by a negative expression and conveys the meaning that there is nothing one can do but what is mentioned in the phrase. As with **wa** discussed at 2-1, **shika** cannot be used together with **ga** or **o**.

(18) Rōmaji shika kakemasen.

I cannot write anything other than Roman letters.

4-2 Like **shika**, **dake** also limits the scope of a statement (☞ Lesson 11). **dake** can be followed by both affirmative and negative forms. Check its usage with the following examples.

- (19) Rōmaji shika kakemasen.

*I cannot write anything
but Roman letters.*

- (20) Rōmaji dake kakemasu.

*I can write only Roman
letters.*

○	×	×	×
rōmaji	hiragana	katakana	kanji

- (21) Rōmaji dake kakemasen.

*I can write anything
but Roman letters.*

×	○	○	○
rōmaji	hiragana	katakana	kanji

(19) and (20) express almost the same idea. Example (19), however, implies that the speaker is being self-critical; i.e., that his ability is not good enough.

If you want to emphasize the smallness of an amount as in (22) and (23) below, use **shika** rather than **dake**.

- (22) 20-mētoru shika oyogemasen.

I can swim no more than 20 meters.

- (23) Kuni de 3-shūkan shika Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasendeshita.

I studied Japanese for no more than 3 weeks in my country.

5. nakanaka ... masen not easily...

nakanaka is followed by a negative expression and means "not easily..." or "not... as expected."

- (24) Kotoba ga nakanaka oboeraremasen.

I cannot learn words easily.

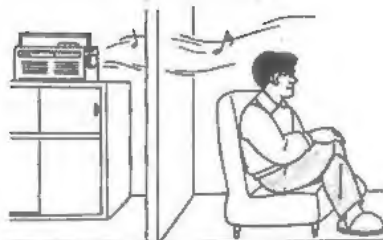
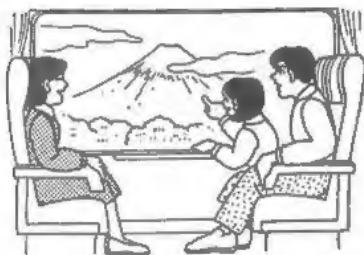
- (25) Takushii ga nakanaka kimasen.

The taxi is not coming as soon as I expected.

6. miraremasu and miemasu, kikemasu and kikoemasu

The potential verb forms of the transitive verbs **mimasu** and **kikimasu** are **miraremasu** and **kikemasu**. They mean the same as **miru koto ga dekimasu** and **kiku koto ga dekimasu** and indicate that the subject's desire to see and to hear something is realized.

On the other hand, **miemasu** and **kikoemasu** are intransitive verbs and imply that, regardless of one's will, a certain object is caught in one's field of vision or a certain sound or voice is heard. In the sentences with **miemasu** and **kikoemasu**, the object becomes the subject of the sentence and is indicated by the particle **ga**.



- (26) **Kono eiga wa Shinjuku de miraremasu.**
This movie can be seen in Shinjuku.
- (27) **Shinkansen kara Fujisan ga miemashita.**
I could see Mt. Fuji from the Shinkansen.
- (28) **Denwa de tenki-yohō ga kikemasu.**
You can check the weather forecast by telephone.
- (29) **Rajio no oto ga kikoemasu.**
I can hear the sound of a radio.

7. dekimasu

dekimasu means something "is possible," and further, it means something is "generated," "completed," "finished" or "made." The subject of this dekimasu is indicated by ga.

- (30) **Eki no chikaku ni ōkii sūpā ga dekimashita.**
A big supermarket has been completed near the station.
- (31) **Kamera no shūri ga dekimashita.**
The camera repairs have been completed.

8.

**dare, doko, itsu,
 nan, dore, etc. } + demo**

*anybody, anywhere, any
 time, anything*

You have already learned in Lessons 5, 6 and 10 that *Nani mo arimasen* and other phrases with "interrogative + **mo** + negative form" express total negation. On the other hand, "interrogative + **demo** + affirmative form," such as **Doko demo ikemasu**, expresses total affirmation.

- (32) **Nan demo ii desu.** (Lesson 16)
Anything will do.
- (33) **Komatta koto ga attara, itsudemo tegami o kaite kudasai.** (Lesson 25)
If you have any trouble, please write to me at any time.
- (34) **Hitori de doko demo ikemasu.** (Lesson 27)
I can go anywhere by myself.
- (35) **Nihon-ryōri wa nan demo taberaremasu.** (Lesson 36)
I can eat any Japanese food.

9. Quantity, time + **de** *in, by*

(36) Eki made 5, 6-pun **de** ikemasu.

You can get to the station in 5 to 6 minutes.

(37) Kono fūtō wa 5-mai **de** 80-en desu.

These envelopes are 80 yen for 5.

In the above examples, the particle **de** indicates the scope or limits in terms of time or quantity.

Lesson 28

1. masu-form + nagara as...

This sentence pattern indicates that one person does two different actions at the same time. ~nagara is attached to the masu-form of a verb. The action which is more emphasized is indicated by the verb which comes after nagara.

(1) Ongaku o kikinagara kōhī o nomimasu.

I drink coffee as I listen to music.

(2) Ocha o nominagara hanashimasen ka.

Shall we talk over a cup of tea?

2. ~te imasu

2-1 The usages of ~te imasu that you learned in *Kiso I* are as follows:

1) To indicate a continuing action:

(3) Lee-san wa ima terebi o mite imasu.

Mr. Lee is watching television now.

2) To indicate a state which is the result of a certain action that has already occurred or been done:

(4) Suzuki-san wa mō kekkon-shite imasu.

Ms. Suzuki is already married.

3) To indicate an action which is repeated over an extended period of time, e.g., one's occupation:

(5) Watashi wa jidōsha no kaisha de hataraitte imasu.

I work for an automobile company.

2-2 The ~te imasu that you will learn in this lesson expresses an individual's customary actions and is close to the meaning of 3) above. ~te imasu here is often used along with such adverbs as itsumo, mainichi, and maishū.

(6) Himana toki, itsumo ongaku o kiite imasu.

When I am free, I always listen to music.

(7) Yasumi no hi wa itsumo supōtsu o shite imasu.

On my days off, I always play sports.

- 3-1 You learned the expression ~ **kara** for indicating a cause or a reason in Lesson 9. When there are two or more causes or reasons, ~ **shi** is used to indicate them.

Nimotsu ga <u>ōi</u> desu. (first reason) <i>I have a lot of luggage.</i>	} →	Takushii de kaerimasu. (result) <i>I will go home by taxi.</i>
Ame ga futte imasu. (second reason) <i>It is raining.</i>		
↓		

(8) Nimotsu ga ōi shi, ame ga futte iru shi, takushii de kaerimasu.
As I have a lot of luggage and it is raining, I will go home by taxi.

- 3-2 Use of ~ **shi** implies that what the speaker is saying induces the meaning of “furthermore” or “on top of that” instead of simply enumerating causes or reasons. If the particle **ga** or **o** is replaced with **mo**, such a meaning is intensified.

(9) Nimotsu mo ōi shi, ame mo futte iru shi, takushii de kaerimasu.
As I have a lot of luggage and furthermore it is raining, I will go home by taxi.

- 3-3 As in the example below, the reason alone is given when the subject is clearly obvious from the preceding sentence.

(10) A: Zuibun hito ga ōi desu ne.
There are many people, aren't there?

B: Kyō wa nichī-yōbi da shi, tenki mo ii shi... (Kaiwa)
It's Sunday today and the weather is fine, so...

- 3-4 ~ **shi** is usually used in stating two or more reasons. There are cases in which only one of such reasons is stated. In the latter case, unlike ~ **kara**, use of ~ **shi** implies the existence of reasons other than the one expressed.

(11) Kyō wa samui shi, doko mo dekakemasen.
As it is cold today, I am not going anywhere.

- 3-5 When a question with **dōshite** (why) is answered with ~ **shi**, the sentences go as follows:

(12) A: Dōshite itsumo kono sūpā de kaimono-suru'n desu ka.
Why do you always do shopping at this supermarket?

B: Nedan mo yasui shi, soreni shinamono mo ōi desu kara.
Because the prices are low and furthermore there is a large variety of goods.

soreni is used when the meaning of “furthermore” or “on top of that” is to be indicated in particular.

4. soreni and sorede

soreni is used when another factor or circumstance is added to the one previously mentioned.

- (13) Kono hana wa iro ga kirei desu. Soreni nioi mo ii desu.

This flower has a good color. In addition it smells nice.

sorede has a meaning close to desukara or dakara (so) and is used in acknowledging that the preceding sentence constitutes the reason or the cause of what is to be stated in the following sentence.

- (14) A: Kono resutoran wa ryōri mo oishii shi, nedan mo yasui desu.

This restaurant serves good food and the prices are low as well.

- B: Sorede hito ga ōi'n desu ne.

So, there are many people, aren't there?

5. zuibun

zuibun is a qualifier and has two meanings: 1) "extremely," and 2) "a lot of" and "a long time." It is often used to indicate the speaker's feeling of unexpectedness or a sense of surprise.

1) extremely

- (15) Koko wa zuibun hito ga ōi desu ne.

There are so many people here, aren't there?

2) a lot of

- (16) Zuibun biiru o nomimashita ne.

You had a lot of beer, didn't you?

a long time

- (17) Kono dōgu wa zuibun tsukatte imasu.

Sorosoro atarashii no o kawanakereba narimasen.

I have been using this tool for a long time.

It is high time we bought a new one.

zuibun meaning "extremely" may be substituted by taihen or totemo.

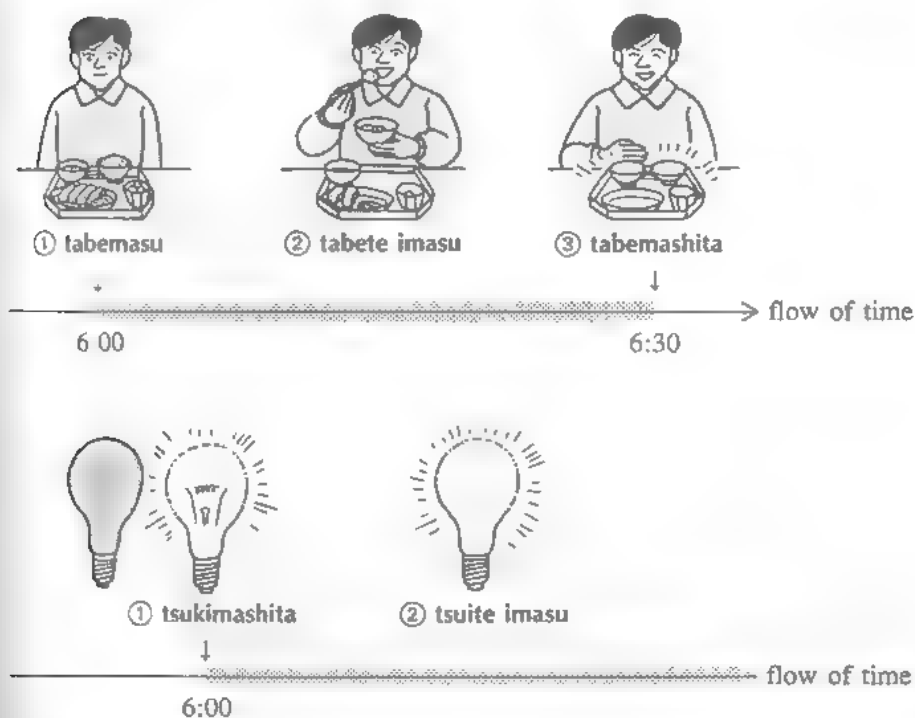
Lesson 29

1. Nga ~te imasu

- 1-1 (1) **Denki ga tsuite imasu.** *The light is on.*
 (2) **Mado ga aite imasu.** *The window is open.*
 (3) **Isu ga kowarete imasu.** *The chair is broken.*

As in the examples above, when the speaker describes the state he sees in front of him (the concrete fact) as it is, the subject of the action or the state is indicated with **ga ~te imasu** expresses the "state resulting out of a certain action." Example (1) shows that "the light was turned on before the time in question and at present the consequence of that fact remains (= it is bright)." The emphasis is placed on the present state, from which viewpoint the consequence of the past action is seen.

- 1-2 The example of **tabete imasu** for describing the state of progress that you learned in Lesson 14 and the use of **tsuite imasu** in example (1) above for describing the state resulting out of some action, can be illustrated schematically as follows:



①, ② and ③ show the sequence of the act, the actions, and the state as they are generated.

1-3 Verbs which are used with **~te imasu** for describing the resultant state are those which indicate an instantaneous act or action, or those which emphasize the consequence of such an act or action. Examples of such verbs include (**denki ga**) **tsukimasu** ((*the light*) *goes on*), **akimasu** (*open*), **yogoremasu** (*get dirty*), and **kowaremasu** (*get broken*).

2. **N wa ~te imasu**

The subjects of examples (2) and (3) can be taken up as themes and you get the sentences (4) and (5).

(4) **Mado wa aite imasu.**

The window is open.

(5) **Isu wa kowarete imasu.**

The chair is broken.

Note: As discussed in Lesson 27, **wa** cannot be used with **ga** or **o**. You cannot say **mado ga wa** or **isu ga wa**.

In examples (4) and (5), the speaker and the listener share **mado** or **isu** as a common topic. When the speaker says **isu wa**, the listener understands what chair the speaker is referring to. The speaker then describes the state of the chair to the listener. The use of demonstratives such as **kono** and **ano** will make it clearer which one the speaker is referring to.

(6) **Kono isu wa kowarete imasu.**

This chair is broken.

3. **~te shimaimashita**

have done ~

3-1 The basic meaning of **~te shimaimashita** is "completion." For instance, **Shukudai o shite shimaimashita** means one "has completed the homework." This sentence pattern, however, has another meaning and the latter meaning is more frequently used. See the examples below:

3-2 (7) **Pasupōto o nakushite shimaimashita.**

I have lost my passport.

(8) **Kuruma ga koshō-shite shimaimashita.**

The car has broken down.

These sentences convey a sense of having done something irreparable or a sense of regret. In example (7), simply stating **nakushimashita** communicates the statement of the fact and nothing else, but stating **nakushite shimaimashita** conveys the speaker's feeling of "being in trouble for the loss and having regrets" along with the fact.

4. Usage of the ta-form

The ta-form is used to state past facts or to show completion of an action. It is also used to show that the speaker has confirmed at the time of speaking a certain fact, as in the following examples.

(9) A: Kōjō no naka de kikai ya seihin ni sawaranai de kudasai.

Please do not touch the machines or the products in the factory.

B: Wakarimashita. (Lesson 17, Kaiwa)

I see.

(10) Komatta na. (Lesson 23, Kaiwa)

Well, what shall I do?

(11) Ā, yokatta. (Lesson 29, Kaiwa)

Oh, what a relief!

(12) [Kaban ga] arimashita yo. (Lesson 29, Kaiwa)

[The bag] has been found.

Lesson 30

1. N_1 ni N_2 ga ~te arimasu

1-1 You learned the sentence pattern " N_1 ni N_2 ga arimasu" in Lesson 10. *arimasu* is a verb which indicates existence. In this lesson, you will learn the expression for stating how something exists in a little more detail.

Somebody has to put a certain thing in a certain place before it can exist in that place. For instance, somebody will place a TV set in the lobby, and then, as a result of somebody doing so, the TV set will be seen as existing there. This instance is expressed in Japanese as follows:

(1) Robii ni terebi ga (oite) arimasu.

A TV set has been placed in the lobby.

1-2 In this sentence pattern, verbs which indicate placement of a thing, such as *okimasu* (place), *kakemasu* (hang), *nosemasu* (place on or load), *shimaiasu* (put away) and also *kakimasu* (write), are used in their *te*-form.

(2) Nōto ni namae ga kaite arimasu.

A name is written on the notebook.

2. N_2 wa N_1 ni ~te arimasu

When noun 2 is taken up as a theme in example (1), the sentence reads as follows:

(3) Terebi wa robii ni oite arimasu.

The TV set has been placed in the lobby.

The next example is a dialogue with this sentence pattern.

(4) A: Sumimasen. Doraibā wa doko desu ka.

Excuse me, but where is the screwdriver?

B: [Doraibā wa] sono hikidashi no naka ni shimatte arimasu yo.

[The screwdriver] is kept in that drawer.

3. Difference between ~te imasu and ~te arimasu

3-1 ~te arimasu shows the state resulting out of an action. How is it different from ~te imasu which shows the resultant state as you learned in Lesson 29? Please look at the following two examples.

(5) A: Serotēpu wa doko desu ka.

Where is the Scotch tape?

B: Serotēpu wa kaban ni haitte imasu. (Sakki mimashita.)

V.i.

The Scotch tape is in the bag. (I saw it there earlier.)

(6) A: Serotēpu wa doko desu ka.

Where is the Scotch tape?

B: Serotēpu wa kaban ni irete arimasu. (Kinō iremashita.)

V.t.

The Scotch tape is kept in the bag. (I put it there yesterday.)

First of all, verbs which are used with *~te imasu* are almost all intransitive verbs, while transitive verbs are used with *~te arimasu*. Next, example (5) simply states the fact as it is, while example (6) implies that "somebody (it could be the speaker himself) has put the Scotch tape there" with some objective or intention.

3-2 Many intransitive and transitive verbs are paired sharing part of their roots in common. Please confirm this for yourself with the list of paired intransitive and transitive verbs introduced in *Kiso I* and *II* on pages 276-277 of the main textbook.

4. **-te okimasu**

This sentence pattern has the following three meanings:

1) To complete a necessary action by a given time = preparation

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(7) Ryokō ni iku mae ni, kippu o katte okimasu.

Before I go on the trip, I will buy and keep the tickets with me.

2) To complete a necessary action in readiness for the next use = a measure

(8) Hasami o tsukattara, moto no tokoro ni shimatte oite kudasai.

When you use the scissors, please put them back where they were.

3) To sustain the resultant state = leave as it is

(9) Samui desu kara, mado o shimete oite kudasai.

As it is cold, please keep the window closed.

5. **N ga**

(10) Ali-san ga kono shatsu o kuremashita. (Lesson 24)

Mr. Ali has given me this shirt.

(11) Watashi ga yarimasu kara, sono mama ni shite oite kudasai.

(Lesson 30)

As I will do it, please leave it as it is.

In both examples above, the particle **ga** indicates the subject of the action or the state. The particle **wa** indicates the theme of a sentence and is followed by a description of the theme, while **ga** indicates the subject of a simple description. In (11), **ga** is used to give an exclusive nuance to the subject, indicating that the speaker alone wants to do it.

6. **mada + affirmative form** *still...*

(12) A: **Kōgu o katazukemashō ka.**

Shall I put the tools away?

B: **Mada tsukatte imasu kara, sono mama ni shite oite kudasai.**

As I am still using them, please leave them there.

(13) **Mada ame ga futte imasu.**

It is still raining.

In Lesson 7, you learned the form **mada desu** meaning “not yet.” **mada** in the example above also means “as yet” and “still” and indicates that the action or state continues.

Lesson 31

1. Volitional form

1-1 The present form of a verb can indicate the speaker's will, but what conveys the speaker's will more positively is the volitional form.

1-2 How to make the volitional form (用 main textbook, Lesson 31, Renshū A-1)

	Dictionary form	Volitional form
I	iku nomu owaru hanasu matsu au	iko nomō owarō hanasō matō ao
II	taberu miru	tabeyō miyō
III	suru kuru	shiyō koyō

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2. How to use the volitional form

1) Classed as the plain form of ~mashō, the volitional form is used when making suggestions or when agreeing to them.

(1) Sukoshi yasumō.

Let's take a rest.

(2) A: Issho ni ocha o nomanai?

Why don't we have tea together?

B: Ii ne. Sō shiyō.

That's a good idea. Let's do so.

Note: As in yasumō ka and yasumō yo, this form is sometimes followed by ka or yo. Use of ka conveys a sense of softness, as it gives the impression that the speaker is gently enquiring about what the other person wants to do, while use of yo, on the contrary, conveys the nuance of pressing the listener slightly into doing something.

2) "Volitional form + ka" is used when the speaker offers the listener some help.

(3) A: Tetsudatte ageyō ka.

Shall I help you?

B: Un, arigatō.

Yes, thanks.

3) It is used when talking to oneself.

(4) Mō 12-ji da. Neyō.

It's 12 o'clock already. I must go to bed.

Note: 2) and 3) above are not discussed in this lesson.

3. Volitional form + to omotte imasu

be thinking of doing ~

When the speaker expresses his intentions, the volitional form is not normally used alone but in conjunction with ~ to omoimasu or ~ to omotte imasu. ~ to omoimasu conveys the speaker's intention at the time the statement is uttered, while ~ to omotte imasu conveys that the speaker made up his mind before speaking and continues to have the same intention as he speaks.

(5) Ima kara kaimono ni ikō to omoimasu.

I think I'm going out shopping now.

(6) Kondo no nichī-yōbi wa tomodachi to eiga o mi ni ikō to omotte imasu.

I am thinking of going to see a movie with friends next Sunday.

4. Dict. form + tsumori desu

intend to do ~

This sentence pattern is also used to express the speaker's intention. In some cases the meaning it conveys is not very different from "volitional form + to omotte imasu", however, it is often used to express definite intention or firm determination.

(7) Rainen kekkon-suru tsumori desu.

I intend to get married next year.

(8) Isshōkenmei gijutsu o narau tsumori desu.

I intend to learn the technology very thoroughly.

5. Dict. form
N + no + yotei desu

be planning to do ~

(9) Watashi wa 8-gatsu no owari ni kuni e kaeru yotei desu.

I am planning to go back to my country at the end of August.

(10) Buchō wa raishū no getsu-yōbi ni Ōsaka e shutchō-suru yotei desu.

The general manager is scheduled to go to Osaka on business next Monday.

(11) Hikōki wa yūgata 6-ji ni tsuku yotei desu.

The flight is due to arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening.

(12) Shutchō wa 1-shukan gurai no yotei desu.

The business trip is scheduled to be about a week long.

yotei means "an event scheduled in advance." In example (9), *Watashi wa . . . kaeru* describes the subject matter of yotei. Since this sentence pattern refers to an event that will occur in the future, the tense of the clause which modifies yotei is limited to the present tense. The subject of the modifying clause can be the speaker (e.g. (9)), the third person (e.g. (10)), or a thing (e.g. (11)).

As yotei is a noun, it can also be used in the following ways:

- (13) *Jisshū no yotei ni tsuite buchō ni sōdan-shimasu.*

I am going to talk to the general manager about the schedule for technical training.

- (14) *Nichi-yōbi wa nanika yotei ga arimasu ka.*

Do you have any plans for Sunday?

6. wa for indicating the theme

In example (15) below, if *hirugohan o* is highlighted as a theme, you will get example (16). As *o* cannot be used together with *wa*, the particle for indicating the theme, you cannot have *o wa* (see Lesson 27, p. 5, 2).

- (15) *Mō hirugohan o tabemashita ka. (Lesson 7)*

Have you had lunch yet?

- (16) *Hirugohan wa mō tabemashita ka.*

Have you had lunch yet?

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7. mada ~te imasen have not done ~ yet

As in *mada desu* (Lesson 7) and *mada ~masen* (Lesson 27), *mada ~te imasen* indicates that the action has not been completed or that the event has not happened yet.

- (17) A: *Hirugohan wa mō tabemashita ka. Have you had lunch yet?*

B: *lie, mada tabete imasen. No, I haven't yet.*

- (18) *Natsu-yasumi no yotei wa mada kimete imasen.*

I haven't decided my summer holiday plan yet.

8. nā

- (19) *Karuizawa desu ka. Ii nā. (Kaiwa)*

(You are going to) Karuizawa. How wonderful!

- (20) *Kirei da nā.*

How beautiful it is!

-nā is used at the end of a sentence as if speaking to oneself when strongly moved by something. In example (19) above, Mr. Ishikawa's slight feelings of envy about Mr. Takahashi's holiday plans are expressed.

Be careful not to confuse ~ ne, as in *li kamera desu ne* (*That's a good camera, isn't it?*), with ~ nā. Unlike ~ nā, which is used monologue-like, the use of ~ ne assumes that there exists a listener at the time the statement is made. ~ ne is used in showing interest in what the other person is saying or in seeking the other person's agreement.

Lesson 32

1.

ta-form
na-form + nai

 + hō ga ii desu
(expression of advice)

had better do ~
had better not do ~

- (1) A: Ototoi kara zutto netsu ga aru'n desu.

I have had a fever since the day before yesterday.

- B: Ja, byōin e itta hō ga ii desu yo.

Then you had better go to the hospital.

- (2) Amari o-sake o nomanai hō ga ii desu.

You had better not drink too much alcohol.

This sentence pattern is used when the speaker gives the listener advice concerning a specific problem or situation. The particle *yo* is often added at the end of the sentence. Depending on the situation, this expression can sound a little strong, as if the speaker is putting pressure on the listener. Therefore, consider the situation carefully before using it.

2.

deshō
kamo shiremasen (expression of conjecture)

will ~
may ~

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2-1 Construction

V	}	plain form	}	+	{	deshō
A						
Na						plain form
N						~ da
						kamo shiremasen

2-2 Meaning and usage

- 1)

~ deshō

- (3) Ashita wa ame ga furu deshō.

It will rain tomorrow.

- (4) Kare wa tabun pātī ni konai deshō.

I guess he will not come to the party.

- (5) Ashita wa tabun ii tenki deshō.

I guess the weather will be fine tomorrow.

- (6) Nihon wa tabemono ga takai deshō? (Lesson 21)

Food is expensive in Japan, isn't it?

~ **deshō** is used when the speaker's judgment contains uncertainty and he does not want to appear too assertive. It is often used with such adverbs as **tabun** (*perhaps*) and **kitto** (*for sure*).

~ **deshō?** in example (6), which you learned in *Kiso I*, is used to seek the listener's agreement with what the speaker believes to be true.

2) **~ kamo shiremasen**

(7) **Gogo kara yuki ga furu kamo shiremasen.**

It may snow in the afternoon.

(8) **Michi ga konde imasu kara, yakusoku no jikan ni manawanai kamo shiremasen.**

As the road is congested, we may not be able to make it in time for the appointment.

~ **kamo shiremasen** indicates that the speaker is making a judgment about what may possibly happen, though he cannot be absolutely certain. It is safe to say that the degree of certainty is much lower with ~ **kamo shiremasen** than with ~ **deshō**. When the speaker says **X kamo shiremasen**, he may well be aware that the opposite could be true; i.e., **X dewa nai kamo shiremasen**.

Lesson 33

1. How to make the imperative form

	Dictionary form	Imperative form
I	kaku hanasu matsu yasumu tsukau	kake hanase mate yasume tsukae
II	taberu miru	tabero miro
III	suru kuru	shiro koi

Note: There is no imperative form for non-volitional verbs such as *wakaru*, *dekiru* and *aru*.

2. How to make the prohibitive form

	Dictionary form	Prohibitive form
I	sawaru	sawaru na
II	ireru	ireru na
III	suru kuru	suru na kuru na

3. Usage of the imperative and prohibitive forms

3-1 The imperative form is used to command a person to do something, while the prohibitive form is used to command a person not to do something. Both the imperative form and the prohibitive form have strong coercive connotations, so much so that the use of these forms alone or at the end of an imperative sentence is very limited. In colloquial expressions, the use of either form is, in most cases, limited to male speakers.

3-2 Both the imperative form and the prohibitive form are used alone or at the end of a sentence in the following instances:

- 1) When a man senior in status or age gives an instruction to or reprimands a person junior to him, or when a father does the same to his child.

(1) **Ashita made ni repōto o matomero.**

Put a report together by tomorrow.

(2) **Motto benkyō-shiro.**

Study harder.

- 2) Between men who are friends. In this case, the particle *yo* is often attached at the end of the sentence.

(3) **Ashita uchi e koi yo.**

Come to my house tomorrow.

(4) **Amari nomu na yo.**

Don't drink too much.

- 3) When there is not enough time to be very polite; e.g., when giving instructions to a large number of people in a factory or during an emergency, etc. In this case again the speaker is a man senior in status or age.

(5) **Suitchi o kire.**

Turn off the switch.

(6) **Mono o otosu na.**

Don't drop things.

- 4) When cheering at sporting events (In this case such expressions are sometimes used by women as well.)

(7) **Ganbare.**

Hold out!

(8) **Hashire.**

Run!

- 5) When a strong impact or brevity is required, as in a traffic slogan or in a catchword.

(9) **Tomare.**

Stop.

(10) **Hairu na.**

Do not enter.

- 3-3 The imperative style is not limited to the imperative form. One imperative style which is used comparatively often is "masu-form + *nasai*." This style is used by mothers to their children or by teachers to their students and conveys a touch of politeness compared with the imperative form of a verb. Yet it is an imperative style of a kind and is not used when speaking to a senior.

(11) **Hayaku nenasai.**

Go to bed soon.

-te kure is the plain form of ~te kudasai and is used for making requests. This form as it stands is used only by men as in the case of the imperative and prohibitive forms. This form with ~te alone, the kure being removed, can be used by men and women alike (see Lesson 20).

- (12) Chotto tetsudatte kure.

Help me for a second.

- (13) Kono nimotsu wa jama da kara, katazukete kure.

As this baggage is in the way, put it away.

- (14) Chotto hasami o kashite. (Lesson 20)

Lend me the scissors for a second.

This pattern is used when defining the meaning of a word positioned at "X." to iu derives from to iimasu.

- (15) "Arigatō" wa Eigo de "Thank you" to iimasu.

"Arigato" is "Thank you" in English.

- (16) "Arigatō" wa "Thank you" to iu imi desu.

"Arigato" means "Thank you."

- (17) A: Ano kanji wa dōiu imi desu ka.

What does that kanji mean?

B: Tsukau na to iu imi desu.

It means "Do not use."

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to in the next example refers to the content of the preceding part as with to in ~ to iimasu.

- (18) Ano kanji wa nan to yomu'n desu ka.

How do you read that kanji?

6. dōiu ~ and donna ~

dōiu ~ is used in almost the same way as donna ~. dōiu ~ is often used in asking a more detailed description of something.

- (19) "Shiyō-kinshi" wa dōiu imi desu ka.

What does "Shiyo-kinshi" mean?

- (20) 5-gatsu itsuka wa yasumi desu ga, dōiu hi desu ka.

May 5th is a holiday, but what kind of a holiday is it?

(21) A: ATM wa dōiu kaisha desu ka.

What kind of a company is ATM?

B. Jidōsha o tsukutte iru kaisha de, Nihon de ichiban ōkii mēkā desu.

It is a company which makes cars, and it is the largest manufacturer in Japan.

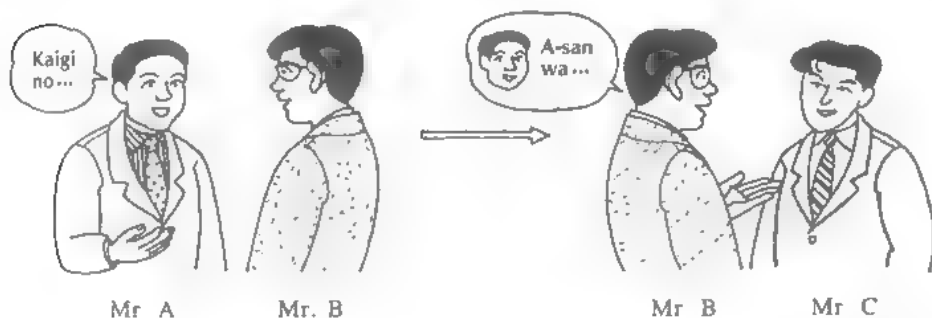
7.

~te kure
Plain form

+ to itte imashita

said that...

When the speaker conveys the words of a third person to the listener, he uses **~to itte imashita**. In communicating an instruction or request from the third person to the listener, a simple plain form such as **~te kure** is used in the quotation.



Mr. A's words

Mr. B conveys the message to Mr. C

(22) Kaigi no jikan o shirasete kudasai.

Please tell me the time of the meeting.

→ A-san wa kaigi no jikan o shirasete kure to itte imashita.

Mr. A asked you to tell him the time of the meeting.

(23) Ka-yōbi Ōsaka e shutchō-shimasu.

I am going to Osaka on business on Tuesday.

→ A-san wa ka-yōbi Ōsaka e shutchō-suru to itte imashita.

Mr. A said he was going to Osaka on business on Tuesday.

(24) Ashita sochira e ikimasu.

I am coming there tomorrow.

→ A-san wa ashita koko e kuru to itte imashita.

Mr. A said he was coming here tomorrow.

In (24), **sochira** is substituted with **koko** and **ikimasu** with **kuru**. In this way, some words need to be substituted with other words depending on the content of the message. Furthermore, if Mr. B is to convey the message to Mr. C the next day, he needs to substitute **ashita** with **kyō**.

8. kanarazu, kitto and zehi

kanarazu When used with the affirmative form, it indicates that a certain event will
(Lesson 33) or should happen without fail.

(25) Repōto wa ashita kanarazu dashimasu.

I will submit the report tomorrow without fail.

(26) Kōjō ni hairu toki wa, kanarazu herumetto o kabutte kudasai.

When you enter the factory, please put on a helmet without fail.

kitto It indicates that the speaker believes something is almost certain to hap-
(Lesson 21) pen. It is often followed by expressions of conjecture such as ~deshō
and ~to omoimasu.

(27) Ashita wa kitto ii tenki deshō.

The weather will certainly be fine tomorrow.

(28) Kyō wa nichiyōbi desu kara, kitto michi ga suite iru deshō.

As it is Sunday today, the streets will certainly be deserted.

zehi It indicates a strong desire for something to happen or be done. It is often
(Lesson 19) followed by expressions for hope, wish or request such as ~tai desu and
~te kudasai.

(29) Zehi Kyōto e ikitai desu.

I want to go to Kyoto at any cost.

(30) Himana toki, zehi ichido asobi ni kite kudasai.

When you are free, please be sure to call on me.

Lesson 34

1.

la-form + tōri ni
N + no

as/like ~

- (1) Ima watashi ga yatta tōri ni, enjin o kumitatete kudasai.
ta-form

Please assemble the engine exactly as I did.

- (2) Kono zu no tōri ni, hako o kumitatete kudasai.

Please assemble the box exactly following this drawing.

This sentence pattern indicates that an action demonstrated by somebody as an example is to be done by another in exactly the same way, or that an action is to be done exactly according to a certain standard.

2.

(C₁) ta-form
N + no } + ato de, (C₂)

after ...

2-1

- (3) Shigoto ga owatta ato de, kaisha no hito to shokuji ni ikimasu.
ta-form

After work is over, I am going to eat out with the people from work.

- (4) Kinō shigoto ga owatta ato de, kaisha no hito to shokuji ni
ikimashita. ta-form

Yesterday after work was over, I went out to eat with the people from work.

- (5) Sagyō no ato de, miitingu o shimasu.
N

After work, a meeting will be held.

-**ta ato de** means that the event described by clause 1 happens first and then the event described by clause 2 occurs. When **ato de** is used with a verb, it is joined to the **ta**-form and the tense of the sentence is given in clause 2 (examples (3) and (4)).

With nouns, it is used in the pattern "N + **no ato de.**" Nouns to be used with this phrase are limited to those nouns describing actions such as **shigoto**, **shokuji** and **kōgi**.

2-2

~te kara, which you learned in Lesson 16 of *Kiso I*, expresses a meaning similar to ~ta ato de. ~te kara is used when clause 1 and clause 2 are continuous; i.e., following the event described in clause 1, the event described in clause 2 happens. On the other hand, in ~ta ato de, the two clauses are not deemed continuous and the emphasis is rather placed on the time context in which the respective events happen.

- (6) Kono kusuri wa setsumeisho o yoku yonde kara, tsukatte kudasai.
Please use this medicine after reading the instructions thoroughly.
- (7) Kono kusuri wa shokuji o shita ato de, nonde kudasai.
Please take this medicine after meals.

3. te-form
(C₁) nai-form + nai de (C₂)

with ~
 without ~

- 3-1 (8) Kasa o motte dekakemasu.
 C_1 C_2
I will go out with an umbrella.
- (9) Kasa o motanai de dekakemasu.
 C_1 C_2
I will go out without an umbrella.
- (10) Manyuaru o mite kikai o sōsa-shimasu.
 C_1 C_2
I operate the machine by consulting the manual.
- (11) Manyuaru o minai de kikai o sōsa-shimasu.
 C_1 C_2
I operate the machine without consulting the manual.

Clause 1 is an adverbial clause which modifies the predicate, clause 2, and it describes the action or state attendant on the main action described by the predicate. That means that clause 1 explains in what state clause 2 is done. The subject of the act for both clause 1 and clause 2 is one and the same.

Change the verbs of clause 1 in (8) and (10) to the negative form, and you get (9) and (11) respectively. ~nai de connects to the nai-form of a verb. (9) means "going out in a state of not having an umbrella."

- 3-2 Example (10) expresses a meaning similar to Manyuaru o minagara Compared with ~te, however, ~nagara has a strong connotation of two things happening simultaneously, suggesting in this context that one operates the machine constantly referring to the manual. ~te on the other hand has less of such a connotation and in this context reference to the manual is considered to be an ancillary action. As thus ~nagara does not have the function of describing a state, you cannot say Kasa o mochinagara dekakemasu for example (8).

nai-form + nai de, (C₂)

instead ~

- (12) Nichi-yōbi wa doko mo ikanai de, uchi de yukkuri yasumimasu.
 C_1 C_2
On Sunday I do not go anywhere, rather I stay home and relax.

~nai de in the example above is used to join two very different actions, whereas ~nai de in 3 above is used to describe the state in which something occurs. Example (12) is made up of the two separate sentences in example (13), which have been made into one sentence by the use of ~nai de.

- (13) Nichi-yōbi wa doko mo ikimasen. (Sono kawari) uchi de yukkuri yasumimasu.

On Sunday I do not go anywhere. (Instead) I stay home and relax.

5. **-te moraimasu** *have someone do ~*

- (14) Watashi ga yatta ato de, Ali-san ni kumitatete moraimasu. (Kaiwa)
I want you to assemble it after I've finished, Mr. Ali.

The ~te moraimasu used in the example above does not imply that one benefits from the acts one requests somebody else to do. Rather, the phrase is close to a unilateral request or an order.

Lesson 35

- How to make the conditional form (主 textbook, Lesson 35, Benshū A-1)

Verb

	Dictionary form	Conditional form
I	kaku	kakeba
II	taberu miru	tabereba mireba
III	kuru suru	kureba sureba

i-adjective

yasui	yasukereba
ii	yokereba

na-adjective, noun

kantan	kantan nara
byōki	byōki nara

The negative form is made as follows:

Verb

	nai-form	Conditional form
I	kaka nai	kakanakereba
II	tabe nai mi nai	tabenakereba minakereba
III	ko nai shi nai	konakereba shinakereba

i-adjective

yasukunai	yasukunakereba
yokunai	yokunakereba

na-adjective, noun

kantan ja nai	kantan ja nakereba
byōki ja nai	byōki ja nakereba

33

1. Meaning and usage of the conditional form

The conditional form is used in the following instances:

- 1) When describing the requirements needed for a certain event to manifest itself:

- (1) Kono setsumeisho o yomeba, tsukai-kata ga wakarimasu.

requirement

manifested event

If you read this manual, you will understand how to use it.

- (2) Nedan ga yasukereba, kaimasu.

requirement

manifested event

If the price is low, I will buy it.

- (3) Ashita hima nara, issyo ni Ōsakajō e ikimasen ka.

requirement

manifested event

If you are free tomorrow, shall we go to Osaka Castle together?

In example (1), the meaning that “the requirement for understanding the use is to read this manual” is expressed.

Example (2) means “the requirement for purchase is a low price.”

- 2) When the speaker is suggesting a course of action in response to what the other person has said or based on the speaker's judgment of the situation:

(4) A: Tsukai-kata ga wakarimasen.

I don't understand how to use it.

B: Wakaranakereba, kono setsumeisho o yonde kudasai.

If you don't understand, please read this manual.

3. Different expressions to describe conditions

Let us summarize the different expressions for describing conditions that you have learned so far.

1) ~ to (Lesson 23)

~ to is used when the result derived from the condition is an inevitable result, such as a natural and predictable event or an unavoidable fact.

(5) Koko o osu to, furasshu ga tsukimasu.

Press here, and the flash will work.

(6) Migi e magaru to, ginkō ga arimasu.

Turn to the right, and you will see a bank.

Both (5) and (6) can be restated using the conditional form.

(5') Koko o oseba, furasshu ga tsukimasu.

If you press here, the flash will work.

(6') Migi e magareba, ginkō ga arimasu.

If you turn to the right, you will see a bank.

Note that not all conditional form expressions can be restated with ~ to.

(7) Jikan ga areba, ikimasu. (○)

If I have time, I will go.

Jikan ga aru to, ikimasu. (×)

Use of ~ to is limited to situations where an action leads to an inevitable result.

~ to, therefore, is not used in expressions which reflect the speaker's will, judgment, permission, view, order or request, etc.

2) ~tara (Lesson 25)

As you learned in Lesson 25, usage of ~tara is two-fold: ① subjunctive, and ② future perfect. Of these two usages, ~tara in the sense of ① can be restated with an expression using the conditional form, while ~tara in the sense of ② cannot be restated with the conditional form.

- (8) **Heya ga kurakattara, denki o tsukete kudasai. (○)**
If the room is dark, please turn on the light.
Heya ga kurakereba, denki o tsukete kudasai. (○)
If the room is dark, please turn on the light.
- (9) **Kuni e kaettara, sugu tegami o kaite kudasai. (○)**
When you return to your country, please write to me soon.
Kuni e kaereba, sugu tegami o kaite kudasai. (×)

Furthermore, unlike ~ to, ~tara can be used with the predicate of a sentence that reflects the speaker's will, judgment, and the like without restriction.

4. **N nara** *If . . . , then*

"N nara" is the conditional form of a noun sentence, and it is used when the speaker addresses the topic introduced by the other person as the main theme and gives information.

- (10) **A: Yasui bideo o kaitai desu.**
I want an inexpensive videocassette recorder.
- B: Yasui bideo nara, Akihabara ga ii desu.**
If you want an inexpensive videocassette recorder, then Akihabara is a good place.

Lesson 36

1. (C₁) yō ni, (C₂) so that...

1-1 With “(C₁) yō ni, (C₂),” an act for a certain purpose is expressed. Clause 1 indicates the purpose or the goal, while clause 2 indicates a volitional action to get closer to the objective. The dictionary form or the *nai*-form of a verb is used in clause 1.

- (1) Nihon-go ga jōzu ni naru yō ni, issihōkenmei benkyō-shimasu.
goal (volitional) action
I study hard so that my Japanese will improve.
- (2) Wasurenai yō ni, memo o totte kudasai.
objective (volitional) action
Please take notes so that you will not forget.

Example (2) indicates a specific action to avoid forgetting.

1-2 In clause 1, verbs which do not contain volition (such as potential verbs, *dekimasu*, *wakarimasu*, *miemasu*, *kikoemasu*, and *narimasu*) and negative forms of verbs are used. Note that the affirmative form of verbs reflecting volition is not used here.

- (3) Nihon no shinbun ga yomeru yō ni, kanji o benkyō-shimasu. (○)
I study kanji so that I will be able to read Japanese newspapers.
Nihon no shinbun o yomu yō ni, kanji o benkyō-shimasu. (×)

2. ~ yō ni narimashita has become ~

2-1 ~ *narimashita*, as you learned in Lesson 19, means that a certain state has been transformed into another state. In Lesson 19, you learned its usage with adjectives and nouns. Here you will learn how to use it with verbs. The expression “dictionary form + *yō ni narimashita*” is used when verbs are involved.

- (4) Nihon-go ga hanaseru yō ni narimashita.
dict. form of potential V
I have become capable of speaking Japanese.
- (5) Nihon-go no shinbun ga yomeru yō ni naritai desu.
dict. form of potential V
I want to become capable of reading Japanese newspapers.

2-2 In this sentence pattern, potential verbs and other verbs which reflect ability such as *dekimasu* and *wakarimasu* are used. When a potential verb is used, it indicates that a state in which something cannot be done has changed to a state in which it can be done.

- (6) Hajime wa Nihon-ryōri ga amari taberaremasendeshita ga, ima wa hotondo taberareru yō ni narimashita.

At first I was not able to eat Japanese food much, but now I can eat most kinds.

- 2-3 When the interrogative sentence ~ yo ni narimashita ka is answered in the negative with iie, it reads as follows:

- (7) A: Kanji ga kakeru yō ni narimashita ka.

Have you become capable of writing kanji?

- B: Iie, mada kakemasen. (○)

No, I cannot write it yet.

Iie, mada narimasen. (×)

Note: The main textbook does not discuss the usage in (8), but, as a brief explanation, using a verb that does not reflect ability or potential will render the meaning that "a habit which did not exist before has been acquired."

- (8) Nihon-jin wa 100-nen gurai mae kara gyūniku ya butaniku o taberu yō ni narimashita.

The Japanese started to eat beef and pork from about 100 years ago.

3. Dict. form
nai-form + nai + yō ni shite kudasai

Please do ~

Please do not ~

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This sentence pattern is used to make a request just like ~te/~nai de kudasai, but the meaning is a little different. ~te/~nai de kudasai is used for a direct request to do (or not to do) something, while ~yō ni shite kudasai is used when asking someone to do something habitually and repeatedly or when asking someone not to do an action through continuous efforts to that effect. ~yō ni shite kudasai, therefore, must not be used for an action that only takes place once and then is finished. In such a case, ~te/~nai de kudasai is used instead.

- (9) Samui desu ne. Chotto mado o shimete kudasai.

It's cold, isn't it? Will you just close the window?

- (10) Neru mae ni, kanarazu mado o shimeru yō ni shite kudasai.

Before you go to bed, please be sure to make it a habit of closing the window.

- (11) Zettai ni kono kikai ni sawaranai yo ni shite kudasai.

Please don't touch this machine at all.

As ~yō ni shite kudasai is not a direct expression, it conveys an impression of politeness compared with ~te/~nai de kudasai.

4. ōkina and chiisana

ōkina kaban and ōkii kaban, and chiisana jisho and chiisai jisho mean the same thing respectively, except that ōkina and chiisana are always followed immediately by a noun.

- (12) **Ano terebi wa ōkii desu. (○)**
That television set is large.
Ano terebi wa ōkina desu. (×)

5. ~ toka

Like ~ ya, ~ toka is used when enumerating examples, except that ~ toka is more colloquial. Unlike ~ ya, ~ toka comes after the last noun to be enumerated.

- (13) **Do-yōbi toka nichiyōbi toka wa yoku eiga o mi ni ikimasu.**
On Saturday and Sunday, I often go to see movies.

Apart from nouns, ~ toka is also used to cite clauses as examples.

- (14) **Repōto ni wa koko ga yokatta toka, muzukashikatta toka, kansō o kaku yō ni shite kudasai.**
In your report, please write your observations, like what was good and what was difficult.

6. kanari and zuibun

kanari indicates that something “goes beyond the extent generally expected,” while zuibun indicates something “goes beyond the extent the speaker has anticipated,” suggesting a sense of unexpectedness and surprise. That means kanari is an expression of objective judgment and zuibun an expression of subjective judgment.

- (15) **Kotoshi no natsu wa kanari atsui desu ne.**
This summer is fairly hot, isn't it?
(16) **Nihon no natsu wa zuibun atsui desu ne.**
Summer in Japan is quite hot, isn't it?

kanari and zuibun in examples (15) and (16) are interchangeable. It is fair to say, however, that behind the statement in (15) lies an objective judgment of “temperatures being high this summer compared with usual years,” while in (16) subjective judgment of “Japan being hotter than I expected before coming to Japan” is expressed.

Lesson 37

1. Passive verbs

1-1 How to make a passive verb (主 main textbook, Lesson 37, Renshū A-1)

		Passive verb	
		Polite form	Plain form
I	kakimasu yomimasu	kakaremasu yomaremasu	kakareru yomareru
II	tabemasu mimasu	taberaremasu miraremasu	taberareru mirareru
III	kimasu shimasu	koraremasu saremasu	korareru sareru

Note: All passive verbs conjugate into the dictionary form, nai-form, te-form, etc., as Group II verbs.

e.g. kakaremasu: kakareru, kakarenai, and kakarete

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1-2 Sentences with a passive verb

1) N_1 (person) wa N_2 (person) ni + passive V

This sentence pattern is used when a certain act was imposed on or done to noun 1 by noun 2 and is described from the viewpoint of noun 1.

(1) Kachō wa watashi o shikarimashita. The manager scolded me.
 actor receiver

(1') Watashi wa kachō ni shikarare mashita.
 receiver actor passive V
 I was scolded by the manager.

(2) Kachō wa watashi ni shitsumon-shimashita. The manager asked me a question.
 actor receiver

(2') Watashi wa kachō ni shitsumon-sare mashita.
 receiver actor passive V
 I was asked a question by the manager.

As you can see from the examples above, noun 1, the person affected by the act, is indicated by o or ni in (1) and (2), but, with the use of wa, is presented as the subject in (1') and (2'). Noun 2, the "actor," is presented with ni.

2) N_1 (person) wa N_2 (person) ni N_3 (thing) o + passive V

This sentence pattern indicates that noun 2 has done something to noun 3, a thing owned by noun 1, often suggesting that noun 1 is unhappy about what has happened.

(3) Otōto wa (watashi no) kamera o kowashimashita.

actor receiver

My younger brother broke (my) camera.

(3') Watashi wa otōto ni kamera o kowasaremashita.

receiver

actor

passive V

I had my camera broken by my younger brother.

The above example implies that "I" am unhappy about and troubled by the fact that "my younger brother has broken my camera."

In this sentence pattern the actor is indicated by *ni* as well. The person who has been troubled is indicated by *wa* and the thing on which the act was imposed is indicated by *o*.

As shown in the example above, note that when you wish to express the meaning that somebody is troubled, you must choose the person who is troubled, not the thing, as the subject of the sentence.

× *Watashi no kamera wa otōto ni kowasaremashita.*

My camera was broken by my younger brother.

3) N wa + passive V

When a certain act is done and the person who did the act is not of any interest in particular, the thing being talked about becomes the subject of the expression, as is shown below.

(4) *O-sake* wa kome kara tsukuraremasu.

Sake is made from rice.

(5) *Kono hon* wa iroirona kuni de yomarete imasu.

This book is read in various countries of the world.

When the "thing" is not to be highlighted as the theme of the sentence, *ga* is used to mark it (see Lesson 30, p. 17, 5).

(6) *Koko de* wa kuruma no bodii ga yōsetsu-saremasu.

Here the body of the car is welded.

1-3 The sentence pattern with *-te moraimasu* that you learned in Lesson 24 is used when the speaker wishes to express gratitude for some kindness received. Compare this with the sentences using passive verbs.

(3') *Watashi wa otōto ni kamera o kowasaremashita.* (○)

I had my camera broken by my younger brother.

Watashi wa ototo ni kamera o kowashite moraimashita. (×)

- (7) Watashi wa otōto ni shigoto o tetsudatte moraimashita. (○)
I was helped with the work by my younger brother.
Watashi wa otōto ni shigoto o tetsudawaremashita. (×)

2. ni for expressing frequency and ratio

- (8) 1-nichi ni 1,500-dai kuruma ga seisan-sarete imasu.
1,500 cars are produced in a day.
(9) 1-shūkan ni 1-kai byōin e ikimasu.
I go to the hospital once a week.
(10) 1-nichi ni 3-jikan benkyō-shimasu.
I study 3 hours a day.
(11) Futari ni hitori wa daigaku e ikimasu.
One person out of two goes to college.

As shown in the examples above, ni is used in the two following ways: 1) to indicate the period of time when describing the frequency of a certain action over a given period, and 2) to indicate the range when talking of ratios.

Lesson 38

1. V plain form + no

Attach the particle **no** to the plain form of a verb and you can nominalize the phrase accompanying that verb. The nominalized phrase is used as a subject or an object in the sentence.

2. Dict. form + no wa + adjective

(1) Sakkā wa omoshiroi desu.

N
Soccer is fun.

(1') Sakkā o suru no wa omoshiroi desu.

dict form
Playing soccer is fun.

(1'') Sakkā o miru no wa omoshiroi desu.

dict form
Watching soccer is fun.

As seen in the examples above, the verb *shimasu* in the dictionary form, **suru**, plus **no** is used in the same way as a noun. (1) simply refers to soccer as a sport, while (1') and (1'') are more specific in referring to either playing or watching soccer.

The adjectives which are used in the sentence pattern “dict. form + no wa ~” include *tanoshii*, *omoshiroi*, *muzukashii*, *yasashii*, *hazukashii*, *kimochi ga ii*, and *taihen da*.

3. Dict. form + no ga + adjective

(2) Watashi wa ongaku ga suki desu.

N
I like music.

(2') Watashi wa ongaku o kiku no ga suki desu.

dict form
I like listening to music.

(3) Ano hito wa taipu ga hayai desu.

N
He types fast.

(3') Ano hito wa taipu o utsu no ga hayai desu.

dict. form
He is fast at typing.

The adjectives which are used in the sentence pattern “dict. form + no ga ~” include *suki da*, *kirai da*, *jōzu da*, *heta da*, *hayai* and *osoi*.

4. Dict. form + no o wasuremashita have forgotten to do ~

- (4) Denwa-bangō o wasuremashita.

^N
I have forgotten the telephone number.

- (5) Repōto ni namae o kaku no o wasuremashita.

^{dict. form}
I have forgotten to write my name on the report.

(5) means the person "had to write his name, but he forgot to do so and has submitted the report without writing his name on it."

5.

V	plain form	}	+ no o shitte imasu	know that . . .
Na	plain form			
~ da → ~ na				

- (6) Sentā no denwa-bangō o shitte imasu ka.

^N
Do you know the telephone number of the center?

- (7) Sentā no chikaku de kaji ga atta no o shitte imasu ka.

^{plain form}
Do you know that there was a fire near the center?

(7) is a sentence asking if the listener knew that there was a fire.

In this sentence pattern, wa, which usually indicates the subject, is replaced with ga.

- (8) Kimura-san wa kekkon-shimashita.

Ms. Kimura got married.

- Kimura-san ga kekkon-shita no o shitte imasu ka.

Do you know that Ms. Kimura got married?

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6. no and koto

Like the particle no, koto, which you learned in Lesson 18 and Lesson 19, is also used to nominalize a verb. Note that there are some sentence patterns in which koto can be used but no cannot be used.

- (9) Lee-san wa Nihon-go o hanasu koto ga dekimasu. (○)

Mr. Lee can speak Japanese.

Lee-san wa Nihon-go o hanasu no ga dekimasu. (×)

- (10) Watashi no shumi wa eiga o miru koto desu. (○)

My hobby is watching movies.

Watashi no shumi wa eiga o miru no desu. (×)

- (11) Nihon-ryōri o tabeta koto ga arimasu. (○)

I have eaten Japanese food.

Nihon-ryōri o tabeta no ga arimasu. (×)

7. iki and kaeri

The masu-form of some verbs can be used as nouns.

- (12) Iki wa michi ga konde imashita ga, kaeri wa suite imashita.

The traffic was heavy on the way, but there was little traffic on the way back.

- (13) Kaisha no kaeri ni kaimono ni ikimashita.

On the way back from work, I did some shopping.

When the masu-form of a verb is used as a noun, it does not represent the act itself. iki and kaeri in (12), for instance, mean “when one goes somewhere or on the way to somewhere” and “when one comes back or on the way back” respectively. kaeri in (13) means “on the way back.”

See section 6 of *Dōshi, keiyōshi no iroirona tsukai-kata* on p. 275 of the main textbook for other examples.

Lesson 39

1. V te-form
V nai-form + nakute
A ~i
kute
Na ~de

The phrases shown above can be used to indicate causes or reasons. In this sentence pattern, the first part of the sentence presents a cause and the second part presents the consequence produced by the cause.

Unlike the ~kara that you learned in Lesson 9, this pattern has many constraints over its usage.

1) The words which come in the latter part are limited to those words shown below:

- Expressions about feelings: bikkuri-suru, anshin-suru, komaru, sabishii, zannen da, etc.
- Negative form of potential verbs: ikenai, nomenai, taberarenai, etc., and wakaranai

(1) Nyūsu o kiite, bikkuri-shimashita.

I was surprised to hear the news.

(2) Atsukute, neraremasendeshita.

It was so hot that I couldn't sleep.

2) Expressions containing volition (will, orders, invitation or request) are not used in the latter part of the sentence. When the latter part of the sentence contains volition, the phrase with ~te cannot be used and instead the phrase with ~kara is used.

(3) Abunai desu kara, kikai ni sawaranai de kudasai. (○)

As it is dangerous, please don't touch the machine.

Abunakute, kikai ni sawaranai de kudasai. (×)

3) In this sentence pattern, the first part and the second part of the sentence are sequential events. In other words, the first part takes place first and the second part takes place after that.

(4) Ashita kaigi ga arimasu kara, kyō junbi-shinakereba narimasen.

(○)

As the meeting will be held tomorrow, I have to prepare for it today.

Ashita kaigi ga atte, kyō junbi-shinakereba narimasen. (×)

2. N de

- 2-1 The particle **de** sometimes indicates a cause. Nouns that are often used with this particle are those which indicate a particular kind of event, such as **jiko** (accident), **jishin** (earthquake) and **kaji** (fire).

(5) **Jiko de densha ga tomarimashita.**

The accident caused the train to stop.

(6) **Yuki de shinkansen ga okuremashita.**

Snow caused the Shinkansen to be delayed.

- 2-2 Expressions containing volition are not used as predicates in this construction.

Byōki de ashita kaisha o yasumitai desu. (×)

3. ~node as...

- 3-1 Like the **~kara** that you learned in Lesson 9, **~node** indicates causes or reasons. While **~kara** subjectively highlights a reason or a cause, **~node** objectively presents a cause-and-effect relationship as a natural course of events. As the use of **~node** softens the view of the speaker, leaving a weak impact on the listener, it is often used when gently expressing a reason, when asking for permission or when making an excuse.

(7) **Kibun ga warui node, saki ni kaette mo ii desu ka.**

As I feel ill, may I go home early?

(8) **Basu ga nakanaka konakatta node, kaisha ni okuremashita.**

As the bus did not come for quite some time, I was late for work.

As it is a soft expression, it is not used with the imperative or the prohibitive forms.

Kono nimotsu wa jamana node, katazukero. (×)

- 3-2 **~node** is attached to a verb, an adjective or a noun in the following manner

V	}	plain form	} + node, ~
A			
Na	}	plain form	
N			

- 3-3 **~node** is used with the plain form as shown above. In more polite expressions, however, it can be used with the polite form.

(9) **Repōto o kakanakereba narimasen node, kyō wa sugu kaerimasu.**

(= Repōto o kakanakereba naranai node, kyō wa sugu kaerimasu.)

As I have to write a report, I will go home right away.

4. kimochi ga ii and kibun ga ii

Note that these expressions convey different meanings and need to be used carefully.

kimochi ga ii is used when the speaker feels good upon being exposed to an external stimulus. **kibun ga ii** is used when the speaker expresses a great feeling coming from inside himself such as psychological exhilaration or a physiological sense of well-being.

- (10) **Kyō wa tenki ga yokute, kimochi ga ii desu.**

It is such a sunny day today that I feel great.

- (11) **Kusuri o nonde, netsu ga sagatta node, kibun ga ii desu.**

As I took medicine and my temperature went down, I feel good.

(10) means that one "feels great in breathing fresh air or being out on a sunny day after a long spell of rainy or cloudy weather."

(11) means that the speaker feels his physical condition is good

Lesson 40

1. - ka

1-1

- (1) kaigi wa nan-ji ni owarimasu ka + wakarimasen
At what time will the meeting end? + I don't know.
 → Kaigi wa nan-ji ni owaru ka, wakarimasen.
I don't know what time the meeting will end.
- (2) dō shitara ii desu ka + kangaete kudasai
What should you do? + Please think.
 → Dō shitara ii ka, kangaete kudasai.
Please think what you should do.
- (3) Kōbe wa donna machi desu ka + shirimasen
What kind of town is Kobe? + I don't know.
 → Kōbe wa donna machi ka, shirimasen.
I don't know what kind of town Kobe is.

Example (1) means that the speaker does not know the answer to the question **Kaigi wa nan-ji ni owarimasu ka**. As can be seen in the examples above, this sentence pattern is used when we put an interrogative phrase with an interrogative word into a sentence.

1-2 Construction

V	}	plain form	} + ka, ~
A			
Na	}	plain form	
N			

1-3 Note that the respective **nani ka** in (4) and (5) and **doko ka** in (6) and (7) have different meanings from each other.

- (4) Hako no nakami wa nani ka, shirabete kudasai.
Please check what is inside the box.
 (Hako no nakami wa nan desu ka.)
(What is inside the box?)
- (5) Nodo ga kawakimashita kara, nanika nomitai desu.
As I am thirsty, I want to drink something.

- (6) Otearai wa doko ka, wakarimasen.

I don't know where the toilet is.

(Otearai wa doko desu ka.)

(Where is the toilet?)

- (7) Kyō wa ii tenki desu kara, dokoka ikimasen ka.

Since it is such a nice day today, shall we go somewhere?

2. ~ ka dō ka whether ~ or not

2-1 ~ ka dō ka is used when an interrogative phrase without an interrogative word is put in a sentence, as can be seen in the following sentences.

- (8) Lee-san wa kimasu ka + wakarimasen

Will Mr. Lee come? + I don't know.

→ Lee-san wa kuru ka dō ka, wakarimasen.

I don't know whether Mr. Lee will come or not.

- (9) machigai ga arimasen ka + shirabete kudasai

Are there any errors? + Please check.

→ Machigai ga nai ka dō ka, shirabete kudasai.

Please check to see if there are any errors.

A ka dō ka means "whether A or not." Example (8) means "Mr. Lee might or might not come." As shown in these examples, when an interrogative sentence without an interrogative word is put together, the sentence pattern with ~ ka dō ka is used instead of ~ ka in 1 above.

Example (9) says machigai ga nai ka dō ka instead of machigai ga aru ka dō ka, because the speaker hopes that "there will be no errors."

2-2 The constructions for this sentence pattern are the same as those for an interrogative sentence containing an interrogative word.

V	}	plain form	} + ka dō ka, ~
A			
Na	}	plain form dá	
N			

3. ~te mimasu try ~ing

3-1 This expression is used when a certain action is tried to see what it is like or to see what will happen as a consequence.

- (10) Nihon no o-sake o nonde mimasu.

I will try Japanese sake.

3-2 mimasu derives from a verb and conjugates like other verbs.

- (11) Chotto kono mise ni haitte miyō.

Let's drop in at this store.

- (12) Zehi Fujisan e itte mitai desu.

I want to go to Mt. Fuji no matter what.

- (13) Kono zubon o haite mite mo ii desu ka.

May I try on these trousers?

4. ~sa

Change the final ~i of an i-adjective into ~sa, and you can transform the adjective into an abstract noun describing the character or condition represented by the adjective.

takai (*high*) → takasa (*height*)

ii (*good*) → yosa (*goodness*)

- (14) Fujisan wa takai desu.

Mt. Fuji is high.

- (15) Fujisan no takasa wa 3,776-mētoru desu.

The height of Mt. Fuji is 3,776 meters.

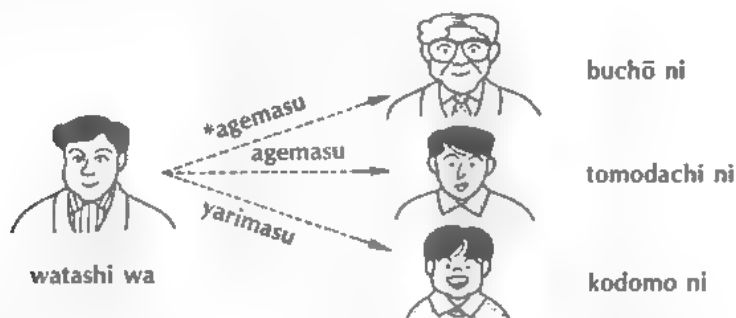
For other examples, please refer to *Dōshi, keiyōshi no iroirona tsukai-kata*, section 5, on p. 275 of the main textbook.

Lesson 41

1. Expressions for giving and receiving

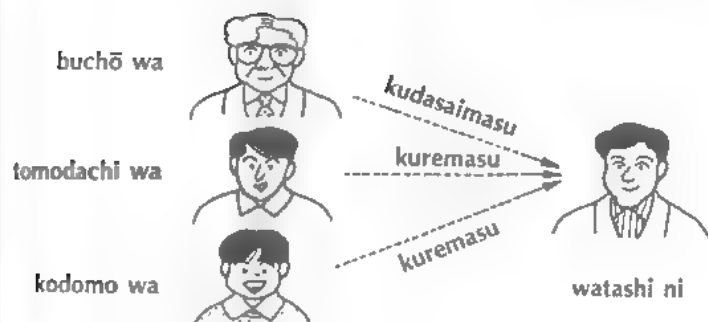
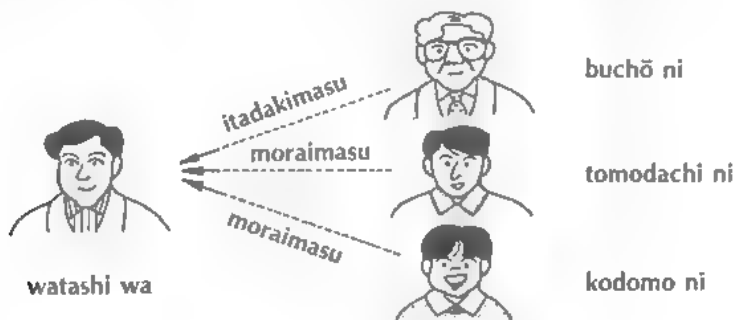
As you learned in Lesson 7 and Lesson 24, in Japanese, expressions such as *agemasu*, *moraimasu* and *kuremasu* are used to indicate the giving and receiving of things and acts. In Lesson 41, you will learn three words, *yarimasu*, *itadakimasu* and *kudasaimasu*, that are also used for giving and receiving.

These six expressions can be summarized as follows:



**sashiagemasu* is used to people to whom the speaker wants to show particular deference

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2. N o itadakimasu/kudasaimasu/yarimasu

As you have seen in 1, these expressions are used in the following manner depending on the relationship between the one who gives and the one who receives.

- (1) (Watashi wa) tomodachi ni purezento o moraimashita.
(I) received a present from my friend.
- (2) (Watashi wa) buchō ni purezento o itadakimashita.
(I) received a present from the general manager.
- (3) Tomodachi wa (watashi ni) purezento o kuremashita.
My friend gave (me) a present.
- (4) Buchō wa (watashi ni) purezento o kudasaimashita.
The general manager gave (me) a present.
- (5) (Watashi wa) tomodachi ni purezento o agemashita.
(I) gave a present to my friend.
- (6) (Watashi wa) kodomo ni purezento o yarimashita.
(I) gave a present to a child.

3. te-form + itadakimasu/kudasaimasu/yarimasu

As in 2, the above expressions are used when describing actions to be done for other people according to the relationship between the one who does the action and the one who benefits from it.

- (7) (Watashi wa) tomodachi ni hon o kashite moraimashita.
(I) borrowed a book from my friend.
- (8) (Watashi wa) kachō no okusan ni ryōri o tsukutte itadakimashita.
(I) had the meal prepared by the manager's wife.
- (9) Tomodachi wa (watashi ni) hon o kashite kuremashita.
My friend lent (me) a book.
- (10) Kachō no okusan wa (watashi ni) ryōri o tsukutte kudasaimashita.
The manager's wife prepared a meal (for me).
- (11) (Watashi wa) tomodachi ni shashin o misete agemashita.
(I) showed photos to my friend.
- (12) (Watashi wa) musuko ni shashin o misete yarimashita.
(I) showed photos to my son.

(7) through (10) convey the speaker's sense of gratitude to the actor.

Note that when you offer to give something to or do something for a person senior to you, using ~te agemasu/sashiagemasu could sound like you are forcing unwanted help upon him, and might leave an impression of arrogance, so please be careful (see Lesson 50).

4. **-te itadakemasen ka**

Would you mind ~ing?

In Lesson 26 you learned the expression **-te kudasaimasen ka** for making polite requests.

-te itadakemasen ka is used as an expression for more politely requesting something.

itadakemasu in **itadakemasen ka** is the potential verb form of **itadakimasu**.

(13) **Tegami no machigai o naoshite kudasaimasen ka.**

Would you correct the errors in this letter, please?

(14) **Tegami no machigai o naoshite itadakemasen ka.**

Would you mind correcting the errors in this letter, please?

Lesson 42

1.

Dict. form N + no	}	+ tame ni

for the purpose of ~

1-1 This sentence pattern indicates a purpose.

- (1) Uchi o kau tame ni, okane o tamete imasu.

I am saving money to buy a house.

- (2) Kaigi no tame ni, shiryō o junbi-shite imasu.

I am preparing materials for the meeting.

(1) means that one is saving money for the purpose of "buying a house," and (2) means the materials are being prepared for the purpose of the meeting.

1-2 Apart from ~ tame ni, ~ yō ni, which you learned in Lesson 36, is also used for indicating a purpose. However, ~ yō ni is used with verbs that do not contain volition, while ~ tame ni is used with verbs that do. Compare the following two sentences.

- (1) Uchi o kau tame ni, okane o tamete imasu.

volition

I am saving money to buy a house.

- (1') Uchi ga kaeru yō ni, okane o tamete imasu.

no volition

I am saving money so I can buy a house.

(1) means that one has intentionally set up the objective of "buying a house" and "is saving money" to attain that objective, while (1') means one's objective is a state in which "a house may be bought" and one "is saving money" in order to get closer to that state.

As this sentence pattern presents a purpose, an affirmative form is used in many cases.

1-3 In addition to presenting a purpose as shown above, the expression "N + no tame ni," when the noun indicates a person, is also used and means "for the benefit of that person."

- (3) Kazoku no tame ni, isshōkenmei hatarakimasu.

I work hard for my family.

2. Dict. form + no } + ni
N

2-1 As you learned in Lesson 38, the dictionary form of a verb plus **no** nominalizes that verb. "Dict. form + **no ni**" and "**N + ni**" are followed by such expressions as **tsukau**, **ii**, **benri da**, **yaku ni tatsu** and **(jikan ga) kakaru**.

- (4) **Kono doraibā wa chiisai neji o shimeru no ni tsukaimasu.**
This screwdriver is used to fasten small screws.
- (5) **Kono doraibā wa tokei no shūri ni tsukaimasu.**
This screwdriver is used for repairing clocks and watches.
- (6) **Aki wa suzushikute, ryokō ni ii desu.**
It is nice and cool in autumn and is good for traveling.
- (7) **Koko wa chikaku ni sūpā ga atte, kaimono ni benri desu.**
This place has a supermarket nearby and is convenient for shopping.
- (8) **Kono hon wa Nihon no koto o shiru no ni yaku ni tachimasu.**
This book is useful in learning about Japan.
- (9) **Kono tokei wa naosu no ni 1-shūkan kakarimasu.**
It will take one week to repair this watch.

2-2 When Group III verbs are used in this sentence pattern, put **ni** right after the noun part.

- (7) **Koko wa chikaku ni sūpā ga atte, kaimono ni benri desu.**
= (7') **Koko wa chikaku ni sūpā ga atte, kaimono-suru no ni benri desu.**

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3. Different expressions for purpose

Let us summarize the expressions for indicating purpose that you have learned so far.

- 1)

masu-form N	} + ni {	ikimasu
		kimasu
		kaerimasu

 (Lesson 13)

- (10) **Shinjuku e kamera o kai ni ikimasu.**
I will go to Shinjuku to buy a camera.
- (11) **Kōen e sanpo ni ikimasu.**
I will go to the park for a walk.

- 2)

Dict. form nai-form + nai	} (non-volitional expression)	+ yō ni, (volitional expression)

 (Lesson 36)

- (12) **Nihon no shinbun ga yomeru yō ni, kanji o benkyō-shimasu.**
I study kanji so I can read Japanese newspapers.
- (13) **Kaze o hikanai yō ni, sētā o kimasu.**
I wear a sweater so I will not catch a cold.

- 3)

Dict. form (volitional expression) N + no	}	+ tame ni , (volitional expression)

 (Lesson 42)

- (1) Uchi o kau tame ni, okane o tamete imasu.
I am saving money to buy a house.
- (2) Kaigi no tame ni, shiryō o junbi-shite imasu.
I am preparing materials for the meeting.

- 4)

Dict. form + no N	}	+ ni	{	tsukaimasu
				ii desu
				benri desu
				yaku ni tachimasu
				(jikan ga) kakarimasu
				(use, evaluation, etc.)

 (Lesson 42)

- (4) Kono doraibā wa chiisai neji o shimeru no ni tsukaimasu.
This screwdriver is used to fasten small screws.
- (5) Kono doraibā wa tokei no shūri ni tsukaimasu.
This screwdriver is used for repairing watches.

Lesson 43

1. **~sō desu** (expression of appearance) *looks like ~*

1-1 Construction

V masu-form	} + sō desu
A ~i	
Na	

The i-adjective **ii desu** becomes **yosasō desu** in this expression. **~sō desu** cannot be used with a noun.

1-2 Meaning

- 1) When used with a verb:

It is used when the speaker sees some phenomenon about to take place at any moment and refers to it. The adverb **imanimo** is used when emphasizing imminence.

- (1) **Imanimo ame ga furisō desu.**

It is likely to rain at any moment.

- (2) **Tana kara nimotsu ga ochisō desu yo.**

Your baggage is almost falling from the shelf.

(1) is used, for instance, when the sky is covered by rain clouds and it may start raining at any moment.

- 2) When used with an i-adjective or a na-adjective:

It means that although something has not been confirmed for a fact, it looks so judging from the appearance.

- (3) **Kono ryōri wa oishisō desu.**

This food looks good.

- (4) **Lee-san wa himasō desu.**

Mr. Lee doesn't look busy.

(3) describes how the food appears. Since the speaker has not eaten it yet, he cannot say, "oishii desu." On the other hand, once he has eaten the food, he can no longer say, "oishisō desu" but has to say, "oishii desu."

- 1-3 In Japanese you cannot use adjectives which express emotions; e.g., **ureshii**, **kanashii**, and **sabishii**, to describe other people's feelings directly. Instead, **~sō desu** is used to describe them.

- (5) **Lee-san wa tegami o moratte, ureshisō desu. (× ...ureshii desu)**

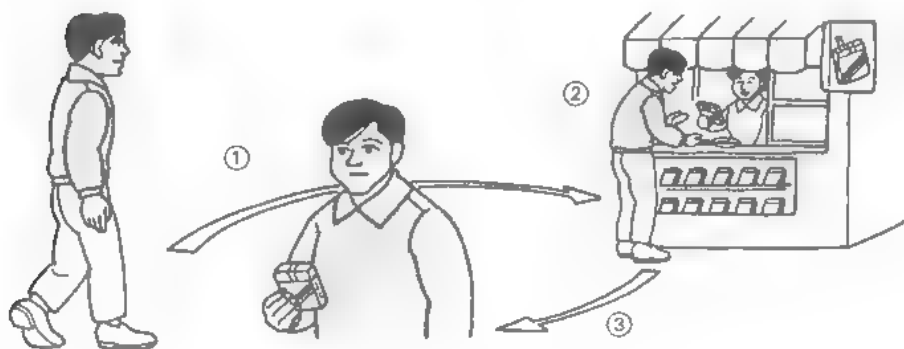
Having received the letter, Mr. Lee looks happy.

2. **~te kimasu** will go ~ and then come back

2-1 (6) Chotto tabako o katte kimasu.

I will just go out to buy some cigarettes and come back.

In (6) **~te kimasu** conveys the meaning that one “goes somewhere, does something and then comes back.” More specifically, the sentence in (6) indicates three actions: ① the speaker goes to the place where cigarettes are sold, ② buys cigarettes there, and ③ returns to where he was. It is similar to the expression **Tabako o kai ni ikimasu** (*I go to buy cigarettes*) that you learned in Lesson 13, but the latter contains the meanings of ① and ② and does not include the meaning of ③.



2-2 (7) Chotto ginkō e itte kimasu.

I am going to the bank.

(8) Chotto dekakete kimasu.

I am just going out.

As in the examples above, when **kimasu** follows the **te**-form of **iku** or **dekakeru**, the sentence simply means one “goes somewhere and then comes back.”

2-3 In examples (6) to (8), the speaker is telling the listener that he “is going to a certain place, but will come back to where he was for sure.” In so saying, the speaker is reassuring the listener. The adverb **chotto** is often used to emphasize that one will come back soon.

2-4 (9) Yūgata made ni kaette kimasu.

I will come back by the evening.

In the example above, **~te kimasu** does not indicate the sequence of actions but the direction of the action. That means example (9) contains the meaning that the speaker will come back to where he was at the time of speaking.

Lesson 44

1. **~sugimasu** *too much ~*

1-1 Meaning

~sugimasu indicates that the degree of an action or a state is excessive. Therefore, it is usually used with reference to undesirable states.

(1) Yūbe o-sake o nomi-sugimashita.

I drank too much alcohol last night.

(2) Kono kaban wa ōki-sugimasu.

This bag is too big.

1-2 ~sugimasu is attached to other verbs or adjectives and is used to augment them. It is originally a Group II verb and conjugates into sugiru, suginai, sugite, etc.

(3) Terebi o mi-sugiru to, me ga waruku narimasu.

If you watch TV too much, it will ruin your eyes.

(4) Supōtsu o yari-suginai yō ni shite kudasai.

Please try not to play sports too much.

(5) Kono kaban wa omo-sugite, motemasen.

This bag is too heavy for me to carry.

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1-3 Construction

V masu-form	} + sugimasu
A ~i	
Na	

2. **masu-form + yasui desu/nikui desu** *easy/difficult to do*

2-1 Meaning of ~yasui desu

1) easy to do

(6) Kono jisho wa ji ga ōkikute, miyasui desu.

The print in this dictionary is large and easy to see.

2) likely to happen

(7) Shiroi shatsu wa yogoreyasui desu.

White shirts get soiled easily.

2-2 Meaning of ~nikui desu

1) difficult to do

(8) Kono kusuri wa nigakute, nominikui desu.

This medicine is bitter and difficult to take.

2) does not happen easily

(9) Kono garasu wa warenikui desu.

This glass does not break easily.

2-3 ~yasui desu and ~nikui desu inflect in the same manner as an i-adjective.

(10) Kono kusuri ni satō o ireru to, nomiyasuku narimasu.

Put some sugar in this medicine, and it becomes easier to take.

As in wakariyasui setsumei (easily understood explanation) and warenikui koppu (cup which does not break easily), this phrase can be used to modify nouns.

3.

A ~ku Na, N ~ ni	}	+ shimasu

 turn ~ into

3-1 Meaning

You learned ~ narimasu in Lesson 19.

(11) Kore o migi e mawasu to, oto ga ōkiku narimasu.

Turn this to the right, and the sound gets louder.

(12) Rao-san wa genki ni narimashita.

Mr. Rao has got better.

(13) Watashi wa raigetsu 25-sai ni narimasu.

I will turn 25 years old next month.

In contrast to narimasu, which indicates that something "turns into" a certain state, shimasu indicates that somebody "turns" something into a certain state

(14) Oto o ōkiku shimasu.

I turn the sound up.

(15) Heya o kirei ni shimasu.

I clean the room.

(16) Gohan no ryō o hanbun ni shite kudasai.

Please halve the amount of rice.

3-2 narimasu is an intransitive verb and shimasu is a transitive verb. In a sentence with shimasu, the object of transformation is indicated with the particle o.

oto ga ōkii

↓

oto o ōkiku shimasu

- (17) A: Sumimasen, kyō no gogo Yokohama no kōjō e ikanakereba naranai node, kaigi ni denakute mo ii desu ka.

I am sorry but I have to go to the factory in Yokohama this afternoon. Will you excuse my presence at the meeting?

- B: Komarimashita ne. Ja, kaigi o ashita ni shimasu.

That's too bad. Well, then I will call the meeting tomorrow.

- (18) A: Kongetsu no kaigi wa itsu ni shimasu ka.

When will you call the meeting this month?

- B: Sō desu ne. 15-nichi ni shimashō ka.

Let me see. Let's make it on 15th.

Example (17) talks about the postponement of a meeting till the following day and represents a change. Example (18) refers to scheduling a meeting and represents selection and/or decision. As shown in these examples, “N + ni shimasu” is used not only to express change but also to express selection and/or decision.

Lesson 45

1. ~ baai wa in case...

1-1 Meaning

- (1) Man'ichi kaji ga okita baai wa, dō shitara ii desu ka.

C₁ C₂

In case a fire breaks out, what shall I do?

- (2) Rain ni mondai ga okita baai wa, ranpu ga aka ni kawarimasu.

C₁ C₂

If there is any trouble with the line, the lamp will turn red.

- (3) Ame no baai wa, raishū ni shimasu.

C₁ C₂

In case of rain, it will be postponed to next week.

As seen in the examples above, typically in this sentence pattern, clause 1 hypothesizes the occurrence of an undesirable or rare event, and then clause 2 indicates how to cope with such an event or its consequences.

The adverb *man'ichi* is used to emphasize the improbability of such an event occurring.

1-2 Construction

V	ta-form	} + baai wa, ~
A	nai-form + nai	
Na	~i	
N	~na	
N	~no	

2. ~ noni (expression of paradox) in spite of ~

- 2-1 (4) Kusuri o nonda noni, mada netsu ga sagarimasen.

C₁ C₂

In spite of the medicine, my temperature has not gone down.

It is taken for granted that if one takes a medicine it will work. That one's temperature does not go down in spite of taking medicine goes against one's expectation. As seen in this example, *~ noni* is used when what is stated in the second clause runs contrary to what is expected from the first clause. The second clause carries the implication of unexpectedness or dissatisfaction.

2-2 ~ ga, ~te mo and ~ noni

- (5) Nihon-ryōri wa oishii desu ga, takai desu. (× - oishii noni,)

Japanese food is good, but expensive.

- (6) *Ashita ame ga futte mo, pikunikku ni ikimasu. (×...furu noni,)*

Even if it rains tomorrow, I will go to the picnic.

~ ga and ~te mo in examples (5) and (6) cannot be substituted with ~ noni. This is because (5) simply joins two different evaluations together and the second clause therein does not represent an unexpected consequence of what is stated in the first clause. The first clause of (6) suggests a possibility, but ~ noni can only indicate things that have actually occurred in reality.

- (7) *Nomu na to itta noni, dōshite nonda'n desu ka.*

I told you not to drink. Why did you have to drink?

(×...iimashita ga,)

(×...itte mo,)

~ noni in example (7) in turn cannot be substituted with ~ ga or ~te mo. This is because the second clause contains a strong sense of dissatisfaction.

2-3 Construction of ~ noni

V	}	plain form	}	+ noni, ~
A				
Na	}	plain form		
N				

~ noni is attached to the plain form of verbs, i-adjectives, na-adjectives and nouns. Note that when it is used with na-adjectives or the present affirmative form of nouns, ~na noni is used instead. Check its usage with the chart above as well as with Lesson 45, Renshū A-2, of the main textbook.

3. ~deshō ka

- (8) *Nan deshō ka. (Kaiwa)*

May I help you?

- (9) *Uketsuke wa dochira deshō ka.*

May I ask where the reception desk is?

You learned ~deshō for conjecture in Lesson 32. ~deshō ka is the interrogative form of the same conjectural expression. By choosing a conjectural expression and avoiding being declarative, politeness can be conveyed. In practice it is sometimes used simply to indicate politeness with little or no conjectural connotations. Example (8) is a more polite way of saying *Nan desu ka* and example (9) is a more polite way of saying *Uketsuke wa dochira desu ka*.

4. Names of colors

You learned the i-adjectives for colors in Lesson 8. Names of colors are originally all nouns and some of them, that is, basic colors, have i-adjective forms in addition to noun forms.

kuro no kaban *black bag*
N
kuroi kaban *black bag*
A

Noun	Adjective	Meaning
aka	akai	<i>red</i>
ao	aoi	<i>blue</i>
shiro	shiroi	<i>white</i>
kuro	kuroi	<i>black</i>
kiiro	kiroi	<i>yellow</i>
chairo	chairoi	<i>brown</i>
midori		<i>green</i>
murasaki		<i>purple</i>

Recently loan words from English such as *burū no shatsu* (*blue shirt*) and *guriin no kasa* (*green umbrella*) are often used.

Lesson 46

1. Dict. form
te-form + iru } + tokoro desu
ta-form

- 1-1 The word **tokoro** basically means "place," but it is also used to indicate a temporal position. The **tokoro** that you are going to learn in this lesson is the latter and is used when the speaker wants to convey which stage he is at in the course of a certain action.

- 1-2 Dict. form + tokoro desu *be going to do ~*

This sentence pattern indicates that somebody is about to start doing something or something is about to start. It is often used together with **korekara** or **chōdo ima kara**.

- (1) A: **Hirugohan wa mō tabemashita ka.**

Have you already had lunch?

- B: **Iie, korekara taberu tokoro desu.**

No, I am just going to eat now.

- A: **Ja, issho ni tabemashō.**

Well, then, shall we eat together?

- (2) **Chōdo ima kara ocha o nomu tokoro desu.**

Issho ni ikaga desu ka.

I am just going to have some tea. Would you like to join me?

In place of (1), one can also say **korekara tabemasu**, indicating the speaker is just about to go to eat and is waiting to see how the other person responds. Likewise in (2), use of **tokoro desu** also indicates opportune timing, which is taken as the reason for inviting the other person.

- 1-3 te-form + iru tokoro desu *be doing ~*

This sentence pattern indicates that one is doing a certain action or a certain action is now being done. It is often used together with **ima**.

(3) A: Kaigi no shiryō wa mō dekimashita ka.

Are the materials for the meeting ready?

B: Sumimasen. Ima kopii-shite iru tokoro desu.

Mō sukoshi matte kudasai.

I am sorry but I am copying them just now.

Please wait for a moment.

In example (3), ~ tokoro is used as an excuse, communicating that the speaker has been making efforts and the materials will be ready shortly.

1-4 ta-form + tokoro desu have just done ~

This sentence pattern indicates one has just finished a certain action or a certain action has just been completed. It is often used together with tattaima.

(4) A: Takahashi-san wa mō kaerimashita ka.

Has Mr. Takahashi left already?

B: Hai, tattaima kaetta tokoro desu.

Yes, he has just left now.

In (4) Mr. A is looking for Mr. Takahashi in the office after working hours, thinking he might have already gone home. Ms. B, by using ~ tokoro, is implying that "you may be able to catch up with him if you go after him right now," or "that's too bad."

1-5 tokoro of ~ tokoro desu is classed as a noun, so it is used with ~n desu or ~ node as ~ tokoro na'n desu or ~ tokoro na node.

2. ta-form + bakari desu have just done ~

2-1 Meaning

This sentence pattern indicates the speaker's perception that not much time has passed since a certain action or event occurred.

(5) A: Osoku natte, sumimasen.

I am sorry to be late.

B: Iie, watashi mo ima kita bakari desu.

Not at all. I have just come, too.

(6) Kare wa sengetsu Nihon e kita bakari desu.

He has only been in Japan since last month.

2-2 “ta-form + tokoro desu” and “ta-form + bakari desu”

These two sentence patterns have very similar meanings. The difference is in that while “ta-form + tokoro desu” can only indicate the time when a certain action has just been completed, “ta-form + bakari desu” may be used not only when a certain action has just been completed but also when the speaker feels the action has been done only a short while ago even if in actuality quite some time has passed since then.

2-3 Adverbs which are used with “ta-form + bakari desu” are not limited to *sakki* (*some time ago*) and *ima* (*now*), which indicate the time immediately before, but also include *2-jikan mae*, *kinō*, *senshū* and *sengetsu*.

2-4 *bakari* is classed as a noun, so it is used with *~n desu*, *~ node* and *~ noni* as *~ bakari na'n desu*, *~ bakari na node* and *~ bakari na noni*. It can also modify a noun as in *sentaku-shita bakari no shatsu* (*a shirt which has just been washed*).

Lesson 47

1. Plain form + sō desu (expression of hearsay)

I hear that...

1-1 Meaning

This is an expression for conveying information one has obtained from another source without including one's own opinion. When the source of information is given, it is indicated by ~ ni yoru to (*according to* ~) and placed at the beginning of the sentence.

- (1) Ikeda-san wa mōsugu kekkon-suru sō desu.
I hear Ms. Ikeda is going to get married soon.
- (2) Nyūsu ni yoru to, Amerika de ōkina jishin ga atta sō desu.
According to the news, there was a big earthquake in America

1-2 Construction

~ sō desu for hearsay is used with the plain form of verbs, i-adjectives, na-adjectives and nouns. Note that it is different in meaning and construction from the ~ sō desu used for describing an apparent state that you learned in Lesson 43.

- (3) Ame ga furu sō desu.
They say it will rain.
- (4) Ame ga furisō desu.
It looks like it is going to rain.
- (5) Kono eiga wa omoshiroi sō desu.
They say this movie is interesting.
- (6) Kono eiga wa omoshirosō desu.
This movie looks interesting.
- (7) Tanaka-san wa genki da sō desu.
I hear Mr. Tanaka is fine.
- (8) Tanaka-san wa genkisō desu.
Mr. Tanaka looks fine.

1-3 ~ sō desu and ~ to itte imashita

Both ~ sō desu and ~ to itte imashita have a similar meaning in that the speaker communicates the information he has obtained to the listener in both cases. As seen in examples (9) and (10) below, there are slight differences in meaning and/or in usage at times.

- (9) Tanaka-san wa ashita Ōsaka e iku sō desu.
I hear Mr. Tanaka is going to Osaka tomorrow.

(10) Tanaka-san wa ashita Ōsaka e iku to itte imashita.

Mr. Tanaka said he was going to Osaka tomorrow.

In both (9) and (10), the information to be conveyed is Tanaka-san ga Ōsaka e iku, but the source of information is different. In example (10), the information source is Mr. Tanaka himself, while in example (9) it is highly possible that the information source is not necessarily Mr. Tanaka but somebody else.

In example (10), a polite form, an imperative form or a request expression can be used in the quotation, but such expressions cannot be used in example (9).

2. ~ yō desu (expression of conjecture)

It seems that...

2-1 Construction

V	}	plain form	} + yō desu
A			
Na	plain form		
	~ da → ~ na		
N	plain form		
	~ da → ~ no		

2-2 Meaning

This sentence pattern conveys the speaker's subjective conjecture, which he has formed upon obtaining information from the outside world through his sensory organs and based on his own knowledge.

(11) Genkan de oto ga shimashita yo. Dareka kita yō desu.

I heard a noise at the doorway. I think somebody has come.

2-3 ~sō desu ("apparent state," Lesson 43) and ~ yō desu

(12) Lee-san wa byōki ga naotte, genkisō desu.

Mr. Lee has recovered from his illness and looks fine.

(13) Ōsaka ni iru Lee-san wa genkina yō desu.

Mr. Lee in Osaka seems to be fine.

Example (12) indicates an intuitive judgment based on what the speaker has seen of Mr. Lee's condition or behavior. Example (13), on the other hand, indicates the speaker's judgment based on information he has gained, for instance, by reading a letter from Mr. Lee.

2-4 dōmo

dōmo is often used in the ~ yō desu sentence pattern and suggests that although the speaker cannot be certain if what he is saying is a fact, it seems to be true. It cannot be used in a sentence pattern with ~deshō or ~kamo shiremasen.

(14) Dōmo kaze o hiita yō desu.

I think I have somehow caught a cold.

3. oto ga shimasu

When a phenomenon that is perceivable by the senses is described, **shimasu** is used as in **oto ga shimasu** (*hear a sound*). Other expressions which have the same form include **aji ga shimasu** (*taste*), **nioi ga shimasu** (*smell*), and **koe ga shimasu** (*hear a voice*).

(15) Kono sekken wa ii nioi ga shimasu.

This soap smells nice.

Lesson 48

1. How to make a causative verb (主 textbook, Lesson 48, Renshū A-1)

		Causative verb	
		Polite form	Plain form
I	ikimasu machimasu iimasu.	ikasemasu matasemasu iwasemasu	ikaseru mataseru iwaseru
II	tabemasu kotaemasu	tabesasemasu kotaesasemasu	tabesaseru kotaesaseru
III	shimasu kimasu	sasemasu kosasemasu	saseru kosaseru

Note: All causative verbs conjugate into the dictionary form, nai-form, te-form, etc., as Group II verbs.

e.g. kakaseru, kakasenai, kakasete

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2. Construction of causative sentences

There are two types of causative sentences: those which indicate the subject of an action with o, and those which indicate it with ni. When the verb is intransitive, as in (1), o is used, while when the verb is transitive, as in (2), ni is used irrespective of whether the object of the verb is to be stated or not.

Katō-san wa Ōsaka e shutchō-shimasu. Mr. Kato goes to Osaka
subject of the action V.i. on business.

(1) Buchō wa Katō-san o Ōsaka e shutchō-sasemashita.
The general manager made Mr. Kato go to Osaka on business.

Musume wa piano o naraimasu. My daughter learns to play the
subject of the action V.t. piano.

(2) Watashi wa musume ni piano o narawasemasu.
I'm having my daughter learn to play the piano.

3. Meaning of causative sentences

A causative sentence has the following two meanings irrespective of whether the verb is intransitive or transitive. In the main textbook, you will mainly learn usage 1) below.

1) Compulsion

In this context, a causative sentence is used for commands, demands and making other people do certain acts regardless of their will.

(3) *Watashi wa musuko o kaimono ni ikasemashita.*

I made my son go shopping.

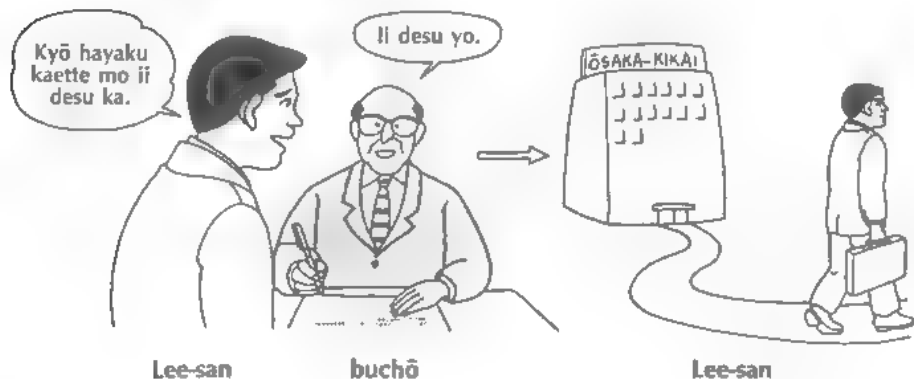


2) Permission

Here, a causative sentence is used to allow or let the other person do a certain act.

(4) *Buchō wa Lee-san o hayaku kaerasemashita.*

The general manager let Mr. Lee go home early.



4. Usage of a causative

- 4-1 A causative sentence is used when the relationship between a senior person and a junior person is very clear (e.g. a parent and child, an elder brother and younger brother, a superior and subordinate), and the senior person forces the junior person to do a certain act, or gives him permission to do something.

(5) **Watashi wa otōto ni nimotsu o motasemashita.**

I made my younger brother carry the baggage.

- 4-2 However, when the speaker tells a person from outside his own group that he will make someone from within his group do something, as seen in the example below, the causative sentence is used regardless of their status.

(6) A: **Kopii-ki ga koshō-shita node, shūri o onegai-shimasu.**

As the copying machine has broken down, please repair it.

B: **Wakarimashita. Kakari no mono o sugu sochira e ikasemasu.**

I see. I will make the person in charge come there immediately.

Note: When a junior person has a senior person do a certain action and the senior versus junior relationship between them is obvious, “te-form + itadakimasu” is used. If the two are equal or the relationship is delicate in terms of which one is senior, “te-form + moraimasu” is used instead (see Lesson 24 and Lesson 41).

(7) **Watashi wa shachō ni nimotsu o motte itadakimashita.**

I was helped with my baggage by the president.

(8) **Watashi wa tomodachi ni nimotsu o motte moraimashita.**

I had my friend carry my baggage for me.

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5. te-form of causative V + itadakemasen ka

Would you do ~ ?

- 5-1 In Lesson 41 you learned “te-form + itadakemasen ka.” This is used when one requests somebody to do a certain act. When one is seeking permission, “te-form of causative V + itadakemasen ka” is used instead. Compare the following two sentences.

When the verb is not a causative verb:

(9) **Machigai ga attara, naoshite itadakemasen ka.** (Lesson 41)

naosu will be done by the listener

If you find any mistakes, would you mind correcting them?

When the verb is a causative verb:

(10) **Kaze o hiita node, kyō 1-nichi yasumasete itadakemasen ka.**

yasumu will be done by the speaker

As I have a cold, may I have the day off today?

(Lesson 48)

**5-2 “te-form of causative V + itadakemasen ka”
and “te-form + mo ii desu ka”**

(11) *Kaze o hiita node, kyō 1-nichi yasunde mo ii desu ka.*

As I have a cold, may I have the day off today?

“te-form + mo ii desu ka,” which you learned in Lesson 15, is also an expression for asking for permission. Example (11) has a similar meaning to example (10), but (10) is a more polite expression.

Use of “te-form of causative V + itadakemasen ka,” however, does not always result in a polite expression. As in example (12) below, this form cannot be used when asking if the act in question is generally permitted or not.

(12) *Shokudō de tabako o sutte mo ii desu ka.*

Is it okay to smoke in the dining hall?

Lesson 49

1. keigo *honorific expressions*

You will learn **keigo** in Lesson 49 and Lesson 50. **keigo** are words used to show respect for the listener or the person being referred to. Japanese honorific expressions take various forms. Basically in Japanese, words are chosen according to the relative status of the speaker and the listener or the person being referred to. Similarly, how a person talks or refers to others will depend on whether they are classed as *uchi* (an insider) or *soto* (an outsider) (☞ Lesson 50). The speaker must consider all of these things before talking. Expressions for giving and receiving (☞ Lesson 41) are also classed as **keigo** expressions.

2. Types of keigo

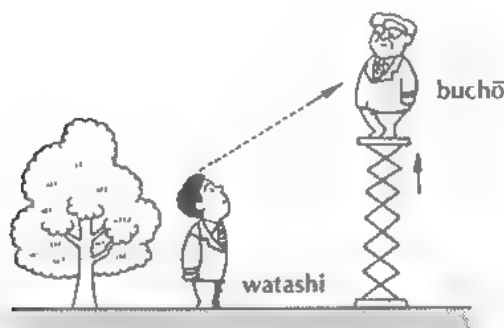
keigo are roughly classified into three types: **sonkeigo** (*deferential expressions*), **kenjōgo** (*humble expressions*) and **teineigo** (*polite expressions*). Lesson 49 mainly deals with **sonkeigo** and Lesson 50 deals with **kenjōgo**.

1) sonkeigo *deferential expressions*

sonkeigo are expressions used to describe the listener, things connected with him, and his actions (or the person being referred to) in a way that shows the respect of the speaker for the listener or the person being referred to. Respect is shown generally to a person who is superior to the speaker or a person who is classed as *soto*

(1) **Buchō wa shain-ryokō ni irasshaimasu ka.**

Is the general manager going on a company trip?

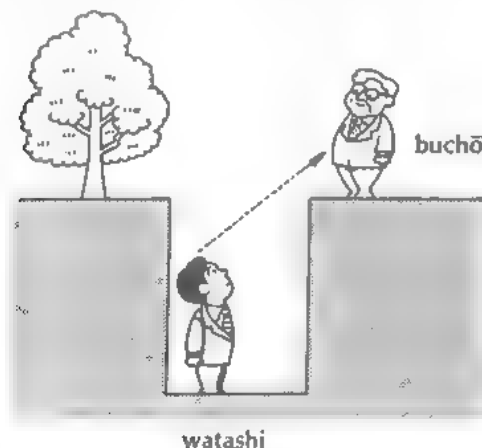


2) kenjōgo *humble expressions*

kenjōgo are expressions in which the speaker humbles himself and belittles his own actions to show his respect to the listener (or the person being referred to). Respect is shown to the same kind of people as with sonkeigo.

- (2) Watashi ga kaban o o-mochi shimasu.

I will carry your bag.



3) teineigo *polite expressions*

teineigo are expressions with which the speaker conveys politeness directly to the listener. The endings *desu* and *masu* are classed as teineigo.

- (3) Kyō wa ka-yōbi desu.

It is Tuesday today.

- (4) Asoko ni yūbinkyoku ga arimasu.

There is a post office over there.

- (5) Kaban-uriba wa 5-kai de gozaimasu.

The bag department is on the 5th floor.

- (6) o-sake sake, o-tenki (fine) weather, o-sushi sushi

3. sonkeigo and teineigo

- (7) Buchō wa mō o-kaeri ni narimashita ka.

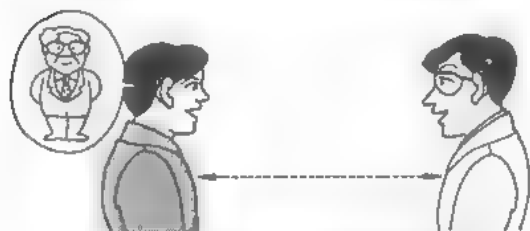
Has the general manager left already?

- (8) Buchō wa mō o-kaeri ni natta?

Has the general manager left already?

Both (7) and (8) use the expression *o-kaeri ni naru* to show the speaker's respect for the general manager. The sentence in (7) ends with a polite form and the sentence in (8) with a plain form. This is determined by the relationship between the speaker and the listener. *sonkeigo* indicate the speaker's respect for the person who has done that act, while *teineigo* indicate the speaker's respect for the listener.

(7) Buchō wa mō o-kaeri ni narimashita ka.



The two are not close; shows respect for the person being talked about and the listener.

(8) Buchō wa mō o-kaeri ni natta?



The two are close; shows respect for the person being talked about only.

4. sonkeigo for verbs

Some sonkeigo verbs are regular verbs and some are not.

4-1

~(ra)remasu

(9) Kachō wa mō kaerare mashita ka.

Has the manager left already?

(10) Shachō wa nan-ji ni kochira e korare masu ka.

What time will the president come over here?

(11) Buchō mo kaigi ni shusseki-sare masu ka.

Will the general manager attend the meeting, too?

		sonkeigo
I	kak-i-masu hanash-i-masu	kak-are-masu hanas-are-masu
II	tabe-masu mi-masu	tabe-rare-masu mi-rare-masu
III	shimasu kimasu	sare-masu korare-masu

Note: All these deferential verbs conjugate into the dictionary form, nai-form, te-form, etc., as Group II verbs.

e.g. kakareru, kakarenai, kakarete (☞ main textbook, Lesson 49, Renshū A)

This form can be used with almost all verbs that describe human actions, but it cannot be used with dekimasu, irimasu, wakarimasu or potential verbs.

This form is identical to the passive form (☞ Lesson 37, p. 39, 1-1). On top of that, the forms derived from Group II verbs and *kimasu* are identical to the potential forms (☞ Lesson 27, p. 4, 1-2), too. The context will determine whether the usage is deferential, passive or potential.

- (12) *Kesa no nyūsu o miraremashita ka.* (deferential)
Have you seen the news this morning?
- (13) *Tomodachi ni koibito no shashin o miraremashita.* (passive)
The picture of my sweetheart was seen by my friend.
- (14) *Shinjuku e ikeba, kono eiga ga miraremasu.* (potential)
If you go to Shinjuku, you can see this movie.

4-2 o + masu-form + ni narimasu

- (15) *Kachō wa mō o-kaeri ni narimashita ka.*
Has the manager left already?
- (16) *Kono shinbun o o-yomi ni narimasu ka.*
Would you like to read this newspaper?
- (17) *Kono e wa shachō ga o-kaki ni narimashita.*
This painting was done by the president.

This form is considered more polite than the form described in 4-1 above, but this form cannot be used with Group III verbs or verbs in which the *masu*-form consists of one syllable such as *imasu*, *nemasu* and *mimasu*. For instance, you cannot say *o-i ni narimasu*. With these verbs, you can use either a special verb, as shown below in 4-3, or one of the forms in 4-1.

4-3 Special sonkeigo

The table below is a list of special verbs which carry deferential meanings.

	sonkeigo
ikimasu kimasu imasu	irasshaimasu
tabemasu minimasu	meshiagarimasu
iimasu	osshaimasu
shitte imasu	go-zonji desu
mimasu	goran ni narimasu
shimasu	nasaimasu
kuremasu	kudasaimasu

4-4 Deferential expressions for requests

The sonkeigo described in 4-2 and 4-3 can be turned into requests as follows:

(18) *Motto o-nomi ni natte kudasai.* *Please drink some more.*

(19) *Motto meshiagatte kudasai.* *Please have some more.*

The sonkeigo in 4-1 are not usually used to make requests.

The *ni natte* in (18) can be omitted to read *Motto o-nomi kudasai*. This “*o* + *masu*-form + *kudasai*” structure is also used often as a deferential way of making requests.

(20) *Robii de o-machi kudasai.* *Will you please wait in the lobby?*

(21) *Dōzo o-hairi kudasai.* *Will you please come in?*

5. sonkeigo for nouns and adjectives

In addition to verbs, some nouns and adjectives can be turned into sonkeigo by attaching *o* or *go* to the front of the word. The choice between *o* and *go* depends on the word in question. Generally *o* is attached to words of Japanese origin, *wago*, while *go* is attached to words of Chinese origin, *kango*.

1) Examples of words to which *o* is attached:

(noun) *o-kuni*, *o-namae*, *o-shigoto*

(i-adjective) *o-isogashii*, *o-wakai*

(na-adjective) *o-genki*, *o-jōzu*, *o-hima*

(22) *Mō ichido o-namae o onegai-shimasu.*

May I have your name again, please?

2) Examples of words to which *go* is attached:

(noun) *go-senmon*, *go-kazoku*, *go-kyōdai*, *go-jūsho*

(23) *Go-senmon wa nan desu ka.*

What is your specialty?

6. Uniform level of keigo in a sentence

sonkeigo have been discussed above. In deferential expressions, replacing some of the words in a sentence with keigo does not suffice. It is necessary to keep a uniform level of keigo throughout the entire sentence. See the following example.

Kazoku no minna wa genki desu ka.

↓ ↓ ↓
(24) Go-kazoku no minasan wa o-genki desu ka.

Are your family all well?

Lesson 50

1. kenjōgo *humble expressions*

1-1 You will learn kenjōgo in this lesson. For the meaning of kenjōgo, please refer to Lesson 49, section 2, of this book.

1-2 uchi (*insider*) and soto (*outsider*)

The Japanese use kenjōgo when referring not only to themselves but also to their families in front of somebody who is not a family member. This quasi-family or persons-of-uchi frame of mind is further expanded to those people who belong to the speaker's group, to his friends, and to the company or the organization of which he is a member; these people are distinguished from persons of soto, who do not belong to these groups.

(1) On the phone. A: a friend of the mother, B: the mother's child

A: *Okāsan wa irasshaimasu ka.*

May I speak to your mother?

B: *Haha wa chotto dekakete orimasu ga...*

Mother is out for a while...

(2) On the phone. A: employee of company A, B: employee of company B and a subordinate of Mr. Kato

A: *Katō-san wa irasshaimasu ka.*

May I speak to Mr. Kato?

B: *Katō wa kyō wa honsha e itte orimasu ga...*

Kato has gone to the head office...

1-3 How to refer to family members and other people

Family members and other people are referred to differently in uchi and soto expressions. You must be careful not to use them incorrectly.

uchi	soto	uchi	soto
kazoku	go-kazoku	kyōdai	go-kyōdai
chichi	otōsan	ani	oniisan
haha	okāsan	ane	onēsan
shujin	go-shujin	otōto	otōto-san
kanai	okusan	imōto	imōto-san
kodomo	o-ko-san	(Tanaka)	(Tanaka)-san/sama
musuko	musuko-san	minna	minasan, minasama
musume	musume-san	kaisha no mono	kaisha no kata

2. o/go~ shimasu

2-1 o + masu-form + shimasu

- (3) Watashi ga shachō no nimotsu o o-mochi shimasu.

I will carry the president's baggage.

- (4) O-isogashisō desu ne. O-tetsudai shimashō ka.

You look busy. Shall I help you?

Use of this form is limited to Group I and Group II verbs. The underlined parts in (3) and (4) are both expressions in which the speaker humbles himself by belittling his offer of help to the listener or the person being talked about. *kenjō-go* is also used when the speaker chooses to state not only his own acts but also the acts of an insider to be done for an outsider.

- (5) Shujin ga kuruma de o-okuri shimasu.

My husband will give you a ride.

This sentence pattern is used to show respect to the person who receives the assistance. Note that this form is not used when there is nobody to receive the act in question.

Watashi wa rainen kuni e o-kaeri shimasu. (×)

The expression *o~ shimasu* cannot be used with verbs in which the *masu*-form consists of one syllable as in *mimasu* or *imasu*.

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2-2 go~ shimasu

- (6) Sensei ga Tai e irasshattara, watashi ga iroirona tokoro o go-annai shimasu.

If you come to Thailand, sir, I will show you around.

- (7) Korekara kono kikai no tsukai-kata o go-setsumei shimasu.

I will explain to you how to use this machine now.

With Group III verbs, *go* is attached to the front of the word as shown in (6) and (7). Group III verbs which can take this form are limited. Other than those verbs given in the examples above, only those verbs which imply some association with the listener such as *shōkai-shimasu*, *shōtai-shimasu*, *sōdan-shimasu* and *renraku-shimasu* can be used.

- 2-3 In addition to *o~ shimasu* and *go~ shimasu*, *o~ itashimasu* and *go~ itashimasu* are also forms which are often used. These expressions further deepen a sense of humbleness.

- (8) Watashi ga shachō no nimotsu o o-mochi itashimasu.

I will carry the president's baggage.

(9) Korekara kono kikai no tsukai-kata o go-setsumei itashimasu.

Now I will explain to you how to use this machine.

3. Special kenjōgo

Some verbs have special kenjōgo. The table below is a list of special kenjōgo.

	kenjōgo
ikimasu kimasu	mairimasu
imasu	orimasu
tabemasu nomimasu moraimasu	itadakimasu
mimasu	haiken-shimasu
iimasu	mōshimasu
shimasu	itashimasu
kikimasu hōmon-shimasu	ukagaimasu
shitte imasu shirimasen	zonjite orimasu zonjimassen

These kenjōgo are used to show the speaker's respect for the listener by stating in humble terms the acts of the speaker or the speaker's group.

(10) A: Ashita otaku ni irasshaimasu ka.

Will you be home tomorrow?

B: Hai, orimasu.

Yes, I will.

4. gozaimasu and ~ de gozaimasu

gozaimasu and ~ de gozaimasu are more polite forms of arimasu and ~ desu respectively.

(11) Nanika iken ga gozaimasu ka.

Do you have any comments?

(12) Uketsuke wa achira de gozaimasu.

The reception desk is over there.